THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Opening Ceremonies.

Special Correspondence London Times.

PARIS, April 1.—The nominal opening of what is still for the greater part an almost nominal exhibition took place to-day. There was no ceremony or pageant of any kind; no addresses or replies; no official costumes. The Emperor and Empress merely visited the building, walked round the most presentable parts of it, spoke a few words to the representatives of the various foreign commissions, who wore evening dress in honor of the occasion, and left as they came, in their open carriages. It was little more than a mere formal visit, except that the building was cleaner, and certainly much emptier than it has often been before. For some days past it has been known that the opening would not be made a great public ceremony, and the knowledge of this fact has told most seriously on the sale of season-tickets. Up to the last it was believed that M. Play would yield, and allow foreign countries and France itself a little grace in point of time to get themselves into tolerable order. Not until Friday last was it for an instant believed that the building was really meant to open to-day, and when the fiat was given out on Saturday it produced only the sort of indifference induced by the absolute despair of being ready. With the exception of Russia, England, Sweden, and perhaps also Denmark, absolutely none were prepared.

The positive announcement that the opening to the public would really be made this day was received with not a little gloom by all but the Russian, English, and some few French courts, though of the latter only a very few were even tolerably ready. By far the great majority of the foreign Commissions simply contented themselves with closing their entrances and affixing the notice, "*Entree interdite*," for not only were the Courts themselves unfinished, but even the small number of the goods which had yet arrived were not unpacked. With such a state of things, of course anything like a ceremonial was out of the question. Even for the Emperor and Empress themselves it would have been impossible to clear a fair passage through the mass of bales which in heavy stacks, like piles of rough deals, cumber the spaces reserved for most foreign nations. Sunday was the last day allowed for work—in fact, it was decisively announced at first that no work would be allowed on that day at all, as it was to be given up entirely to cleaning the interior. Of course, however, this rule was relaxed, and such a scene of confusion as the building presented yesterday was probably never witnessed, even by those most conversant with the horrible uproar and hurry of the last day's work in these huge shops. To make matters worse, not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 people had received tickets of admission, so that in some parts the radial avenues were literally blocked up with dense crowds of loungers, who only congregated where the work was busiest, and where, therefore, as a matter of course, their presence was least desired and most obstructive. It was not till towards evening that these throngs gradually abated, and the sweepers and laborers got a fair chance to make things look, if not in disorder, at least in less disarray than usual. Scaffoldings were pulled down, screens broken away with hammers or beams, benches dragged out *en masse*, and the last efforts only ceased when darkness came on. All, however, was in vain, and half the foreign countries and more than half of France was still blocked with ladders, poles, and framework of every shape and kind.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDING.

At least another month will be necessary to get the building into proper exhibiting order, and at least two months to make the Park presentable. Just now it is in most cases a mere litter of planks and poles, and excavated paths about to be filled in with gravel, and parterres wanting both their soil and flowers. The attendance of visitors to-day was, as I have said, not very large, and except in the seats in the picture galleries there were very few ladies. Indeed, of the whole assemblage, there were scarcely more than a fourth of the fairer sex present, and a by no means small percentage was made up of workmen who were employed in the building till the last moment, and who managed to remain and see what was the formal opening. Two o'clock was the hour fixed for the arrival of the Imperial family, and almost to the very second the Emperor and Empress alighted at the entrance of the Vestibule. They came to the building in the private style in which they, as a rule, drive about Paris, in an open carriage and four. Following that of the Emperor were the carriages of the chief members of the *corps diplomatique*, M. Rouher, M. Aries Dufour, Count Walewski, the Prince of Orange, the Count of Flanders, and the Baron James Rothschild.

The Prince Imperial was not with their Majesties, as his health is not yet sufficiently re-established to allow him to take even a formal part in any public ceremony. In plain truth, he is still very far from well, and as yet does not leave the palace, nor is he expected to do so for some few days to come. Everywhere the Imperial *cortege* was received with the marks of the most profound deference and respect, but there was very little cheering. A few stray crys of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was raised at times, but as a rule the French do not cheer, and the carriages moved on amid the waving of handkerchiefs and uncovered heads only.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR.

At the vestibule their Majesties were received by M. Le Play and the other members of the Imperial Commission, and almost instantly ascended the staircase which led to the raised gallery running round the machinery annexe, or rather circle. The Emperor wore a plain evening dress, with the grand cordon and star of the *Legion d'Honneur*. The Empress was attired in the simplest of walking costumes, and wore a dark veil, which she never raised while in the building. The course of the Imperial party through the exhibition may easily be followed. The building is arranged in a series of concentric rings or galleries, each of which is devoted to a certain class of subjects. Thus the outermost ring of all is alloted to the display of machinery, at rest and in motion, while one of the innermost rings forms a succession of picture galleries. The Emperor and his party went round the edifice twice, namely, in those two rings which may be said to represent all that is most fine and all that is most useful in the arts. Entering at any door of the building, the visitor will at once find himself in the midst of machinery, but the arrangement at the chief door of all is such that on the one hand he will find the French, and on the other the British show. Down, indeed, the whole length of the great hall, which leads from the chief doorway to the central garden, and cuts a passage through the concentric galleries, the same arrangement holds. Turn to the left, and go into any gallery, you find yourself in France; follow it in its course round the building, and you pass through a succession of countries, until at last, when you complete the circle, you find yourself among the products of Great Britain. The gallery set apart for machinery has a peculiarity; it has a raised continuous gangway from end to end that goes over all the machines, so that a visitor can see them from above. Arm-in-arm the Emperor and Empress ascended the gangway on the French side, the Imperial Commissioners preceding them. Crowds collected among the machines below to see them as they passed, and at various recesses along the gallery bands of regiments were ready to strike up the national air as they came in sight, the band-masters gesticulating in all a Frenchman's anxiety that the first combination of notes should come not one moment too late, not one moment too soon. At fixed points along the gangway the Emperor came upon the commissioners of the various countries, who were presented to him and the Empress. In passing over the French section of the galleries their Majesties had the satisfaction of seeing a considerable number of the machines in motion, but they could scarcely find a similar proficiency in any other portion of the department until they came to the British end of the gallery, where the roar of machinery might again be heard mingling, this time, with loud English cheers. The Austrian and some of the Prussian machinery is also pretty well advanced, but in the sections allotted to numerous minor countries (minor in the manufacture of machinery) there was little to be seen.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession along this gallery took about three-quarters of an hour. The Emperor and the Empress had a little word or a bow for scores of Commissioners as they passed along, and the wonder is that they travelled through the gallery in so short a space of time. They stayed longest with a little party of Japanese, most of whom, to the barbarian eyes of any Londoner, would seem identical with the troop of jugglers who lately performed the butterfly trick in St. Martin's Hall. They were, however, Commissioners from the Tycoon and from Prince Satsuma, and were presented to the Emperor and the Express with a good deal of formality. Opposite to them, on the gangway, were ranged a small band of gaily dressed Tunisian musicians, who played on a sort of a hurdy-gurdy and on a tamborine. It was a little bit of comedy introduced into a rather dull ceremonial. On the one side of the platform, in dark solemn robes, the Japanese were bending with the most awful gravity, some of them reverently falling on their knees to the Empress; on the other side, in the gayest of dresses, and with the jauntiest air, the Tunisian musicians seemed to make mirth of the sombre Japanese with a jingle, jingle, jingle. The Emperor looked from one side to the other, perplexed whether he was to be grave with the Japanese or merry with the Tunisians. He did his best to be courteous to both, and so passed on to the American Commissioners, and finally to those of England, stationed at the end of the circle. As he descended the staircase he was greeted with loud hurrahs which one rarely hears out of England. Two sailors seemed to be foremost in cheering, and were conspicuous in the crowd. The Empress smiled upon them, and smote their hearts. "Ah, Bill," said the one to the other, "she *guv* me sech a look," in the great crowd, rushing and tossing about, and filling the ear with a rattle of French phrases, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Par ici!*" "*Attendez!*" "*Mieu*," one heard with a sort of bewilderment interpolated in all their genuineness, "Ah, Bill, she *guv* me sech a look."

THE CENTRAL GARDEN.

From this point a visit was made down the Rue de Russie, and thence into the Central Garden, over the surface of which an immense number of plants had been stuck in the ground the night before, and which then looked by no means the better for their translation. On this picture, however, their Imperial Majesties did not dwell, nor did they traverse more of the building than I have mentioned, but, avoiding the routes which led to the tiers of packing cases and unfinished courts, came back at once to the hall or vestibule, and so on across the unfinished park into the Imperial Pavilion. The whole visit—for ceremony it could not be called—was over in an hour and a half. Except in the Russian and English courts, there is really very little to see as yet. The Emperor left the building about 3½, and went for refreshment to a pavilion which had been prepared for him near the grand entrance, and which is likely to form one of the chief sights connected with the exhibition. The arrangement of this structure is merely a private enterprise, the speculation of about a dozen French tradesmen, but they have set about their work with spirit, and having spent an immense sum on its preparation, the Emperor has been pleased to accept it for his own use. It consists of three small apartments, each of which is most elaborately decorated—one called after the Empress, in the style known as that of Louis XVI; another named after the Emperor, in the fashion of Louis XIV; and the third allotted to the Prince in a sort of Alhambresque decoration. Besides these apartments thre are ante-rooms, in which the ornaments are of Pompeian character. The juxtaposition of so many styles detracts somewhat from the harmony of the building as a whole, which, however, is to be regarded as in itself a miniature exhibition, and in all its details perfect. The door of entrance alone, adorned in its arch with beautiful scroll-work of hammered steel, has cost about £1000. In this elaborate little pavilion a short stay was made, and the Imperial *cortege* left the Champ de Mars in the same quiet and unostentatious manner with which it had entered it, but welcomed everywhere with the same earnest, deep respect.

The American Department [illegible] Opening Day.

Special Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

America was putting her best foot foremost all day Sunday; but although the decoration of the United States courts is completed, and the counters are ready, and the glass cabinets are prepared, the United States packing cases are not yet emptied of a tithe of their contents. I saw, however, a great many Transatlantic articles exhibited which will demand, at a future period, extended notice. Amongst others are some sumptuously carved chimney pieces of Vermont, Tennessee, and California marble; the last as rich in color as onyx, and beautifully veined with gold in its natural state. Then there was an imposing array of grand pianos, and a very remarkable collection of clocks, statuettes, and lamps, seemingly made of bronze, but in reality of cast iron, artfully colored, and which can be sold twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the real bronze, while they are quite as handsome and fully as durable. There is also a really astonishing machine—I need scarcely say that it is of New England manufacture—for the simultaneous composing of type and the formation of a matrix for stereotyping, the types being stamped into a thickness of a soft blotting-paper, from which the cast can subsequently be taken. The compositor sits before a species of key-board, strongly resembling that of a piano forte. His foot works the pedal; in fact, you might think that, while he is really "setting up" the Constitution of the United States, he was some boarding-school miss practising her exercises on an instrument whose keys had been carefully muffled, out of consideration for the nervous lodger next door. In its remaining portions the United States department—through no fault, be it observed, of Mr. Beckwith, the Chief Commissioner, but through the non-arrival of merchandise—is in a regretable state of backwardness. At all events, however, America had something to show, which was not the case on Sunday afternoon with Italy, with Portugal, and with Brazil. Those countries had unpacked nothing, and seemed hopelessly behindhand.

Fate of a Bounty-Jumper.

A notoriously vicious young man, known as Robert Magee, was sentenced on Thursday last, at Troy, N. Y., to Clinton Prison, for the term of fifteen years. He gave his age as twenty-two, so that when he emerges from the prison walls he will be in the decline of life.

Magee's real criminal career commenced when the "big bounty" excitement was at its height, previous to the close of the war. He was one of the most expert and successful of the great horde of wretches known as "bounty-jumpers," who defrauded the Government out of millions of money, and almost demoralized the armies. He followed the "jumping" business until he realized a very large amount of money. He then went into the recruiting business as a "broker," viz., taking a number of rascals of his own character under his "wing," to another State, or to any place where big bounties were paid, and selling them to the *bona fide* recruiting agents for the highest market price. Each of the "sham" recruits would pay over their bounty to Magee, who next turned his attention to securing their escape. In this he was generally successful, and on being released the "jumpers" received probably one-third of the bounty from Magee, he claiming the remainder for his services. The fellow was known to have in his possession at one time over twenty thousand dollars, all of which he realized in this way. But he "couldn't stand prosperity." His ill-gotten gains were lavished on dissipated women, wine, and other extravagances, and when the "bounty" bubble burst, at the close of the war, he was reduced almost to poverty. Then, like hundreds, nay, thousands, of others of his class—he turned his attention to every species of rascality, from pocket-picking to highway robbery and burglary. He was frequently apprehended, but almost invariably succeeded in getting clear. But he has "run his race" at last.

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY.—The royal family of Belgium were expected to visit Paris during the first weeks of this month. From that city they will go to Berlin, to be present at the marriage of the Count of Flanders

RECONSTRUCTION.

Order of General Sheridan for Registration—Names of the Registrars—Rules for Conducting Elections—The Disfranchising Clause to be Rigidly Interpreted, Etc.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 10, 1867.—2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "an act supplemental to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law, in the Parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th instant, and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the city of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank (Algiers), will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz.:—

First District.—John A. Roberts, William Baker, and W. M. Geddes.

Second District.—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas, and Michael Vidal.

Third District.—Charles F. Berens, John McWhirter, and H. Stiles.

Fourth District.—John L. Davis, Henry Bensel, Jr. and Edmond Flood.

Orleans Parish.—Right Bank.—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenefic, and George Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector-General, at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of this act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable offices within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district—appoint the commissioners and other officers necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of election of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to a trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. The rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector-General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Boards of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office, all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who has been resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranchised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney-General, be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decision is received—due notice of which will be given.

By command of Major-General P. H. Sheridan.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: GEORGE LEE,
First-Lieutenant 21st United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of General Pope in Atlanta—Complimentary Supper Tendered—Personal.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, 11th.

The Commander-in-Chief of this military district reached the city yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, accompanied by two members of his staff—Brevet Brigadier-General W. M. Dunn and Lieutenant-Colonel Winne. The party occupy rooms at the National Hotel. A number of gentlemen of the city having tendered General Pope a complimentary supper, we learn that it will transpire this evening at nine o'clock at the above hotel. Colonel C. C. Sibley, commandant of Georgia, reached the city by the Macon train of yesterday. The Colonel is accompanied by two members of his staff, Captain William Mills and Lieutenant John E. Hosmer. They remain guests at the National Hotel. We learn that Colonel Sibley visits Atlanta to confer with General Pope, the Third District commander.

The Southern Relief Fund—Mr. Jerome's Private Theatre in New York.

The amateur entertainments which have been given, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society for the Southern Relief Fund, at Mr. Jerome's private theatre, near Madison avenue, closed last Saturday evening. The receipts for the thirteen nights were $12,000. The story is very well told in the following neatly written epilogue, which was delivered at the close of the play:—

EPILOGUE.

This is the night on which we say farewell!
The saddest word, as all our hearts will tell,
That ever passes human lips; now let us fly
One moment on the wings of memory,
Let us recall—ah, who remembers not
The pleasant story of this genial spot?
'Tis a vain thing to "summon up a sigh,"
Pursue the phantom of a day gone by,
Recount the moments of a golden hour,
Bring back the fragrance to a faded flower:
Or alm at that which was so hard to hit,
The vanished bubble of prismatic wit!
Yet who can free him from those fatal wiles,
The cherished beauty of remembered smiles!
This joyous moment's ours! and here we stand
Girdling the present with a rosy band,
Yet deem it not weakness, if we yield at last,
And give one tender memory to the past!
But few are present now, but many know
The story of our work three years ago.
That voice which swelled in full impassioned note
From out the loveliest mouth, the fairest rounded throat,
Our Prima Donna! here most rightly placed.
We send her greeting from the stage she graced:
Those comedies new, elegant, and rare,
Our actresses—so gifted and so fair!
Our Funny Man, whose Oxford accent neat
Fills all his sentences with wit concrete,
All, all were good, and some were of the best:
Nor can I pause to tell you of the rest.
The operas, balls, the grand munificence,
In past, pluperfect, and in present tense,
Which makes the history of this pretty place!
And first we thank, for he has earned the right,
The host whose savor'd guests we are to-night.
'Tis he who feeds the hungry, helps the poor,
And turns no pleading suppliant from his door.
But for his kindness, we had not essayed
The various solos in which all have played.
His kindest deed remains yet to be told.
For like his namesake—in the legend old—
As he was resting in the busy Strand
A nightingale came, builded in his hand
Her little nest, and thence most sweetly sends
Her music forth to charm the world, and tell
Of the good heart which cherished her so well.
But not alone to him our thanks are due,
But also, patient public! unto you!
How much you've borne, alas! we ne'er shall know:
How much we've learned, we that at least can show.
Our little plays and tableaux vivants bring,
(And not forgetting those who came to sing)
Twelve thousand dollars—true metallic ring!
It might be worse! Ah, would it had been more
To heal those sufferings—which God knows are sore.

But we have done our best, and parting lay
Our grateful tribute at your feet, and pray
That this our Temple may not pass away:
Let it remain—let it forever be
The tasteful temple of true *charity*.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.—Some interesting official statistics have recently been published respecting the last visit of the cholera in Italy. The disease lasted upwards of eight months. Of the population about one-sixth part, or 17 per cent., were more or less attacked; out of fifty-nine provinces, twenty-four were entirely untouched and thirty-five affected. In the entire kingdom, with an estimated population of 21,777,334, 23,577 were attacked, and 12,901 died. Of those attacked, 11,509 were unmarried, and 2219 widows and widowers.

MEXICO.

The Liberals to Blockade Vera Cruz—Sisal Reported in Their Possession—Max Lacks Money Most of All—Doubtful News from Imperial Sources, Etc.

HAVANA, April 7.—A report was current in Vera Cruz, and received credit, of the occupation of the port of Sisal by the Liberal forces, under Zepeda.

The Liberals of Alvarado had fitted out and armed two schooners and a steamer, brought from New Orleans, for the purpose of cutting off all supplies to Vera Cruz by sea, and to aid the besiegers of Campeachy. The greater part of the Vera Cruz population was in want of the principal necessaries of life, and a large number were emigrating for want of occupation. Recently no laborers could be found to discharge the vessels at the mole. Most of them are enlisted among the troops of the Liberal General Benevides.

Don Jose M. Mata, the Liberal Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, had established his headquarters in the city of Orizaba.

Don Luis de Arrovo, Minister of Maximilian, has arrived here in the steamer Juniata, from New Orleans. It is said that the object of his mission to the United States had been attained. He has taken passage in the French steamer Imperatrice Eugenie, for Vera Cruz.

Several refugees, exiled by Senor Mata, Governor of Vera Cruz, have arrived by the Solent.

Maximilian remained in Queretaro at the head of his army. His position was unsustainable much longer, owing to the want of pecuniary means. This was the prime cause, also, of his not being able to induce more men to go from Cuba to enlist on arrival in Vera Cruz. It was useless for him to expect the "needful" from the capital, because of the numerous Liberal troops which surrounded it, and consequently prevented any convoy from reaching, unless it was escorted by a force of at least five thousand men.

The Imperialists say that Porfirio Diaz, who marched on Puebla, on reaching the vicinity desisted from making any attack and again retired to Oajaca. He is said to have met with some reverses, his rear being attacked by fifteen hundred Imperialists, who sallied out of the city in pursuit.

The Liberal forces near Vera Cruz are said not to exceed three thousand men, badly armed and devoid of any organization.

Ortega recently tried to escape from prison in Monterey, but was unsuccessful. He is now in close confinement.

The Vera Cruz Custom House collected, during the month of February last, the amount of $740,000, according to the assertions of some ex-employes of that department who have arrived here.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Imperial Reports of the Cession Received in England—Great Britain Likely to be "Excited."

In the House of Lords, on the 2d of April, the Earl of Clarendon said:—In the absence of the noble Earl at the head of the Government, I take the liberty of asking any of the noble lords opposite whether they may be able to give the House any information on a subject of great public interest. I allude to the cession of a large portion of the Russian territory to the United States, of which we received intimation yesterday by telegraph. A similar question was asked yesterday in another place, and my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office said that he had telegraphed to St. Petersburg for information, and had not yet received an answer.

The Duke of Buckingham—I am much obliged to the noble earl for having put the question, because it affords me an opportunity, in the absence of my noble friend at the head of the Government, of giving all the information which we at present possess with reference to the cession of Russian America. Within the last two hours a communication has been received from St. Petersburg confirming the impression that negotiations have been entered upon, or are on foot, for the purpose of treating with the United States for the cession of that territory; but how far these negotiations have progressed, whether they have arrived at any definite point, or whether any answer or communication has been received from the United States, the authorities at St. Petersburg were not aware when the information thence was sent to us. The question of the cession of that portion of America to the United States is one likely to cause great feeling and possibly considerable excitement; but I trust it will not be allowed to have undue weight in the minds of Englishmen, for I cannot myself think that the cession or purchase, if it be so, by the United States is likely to have such overwhelming influence upon the progress of the colonies sprung from English blood which have been established on that side of the world, as at first sight might be imagined.

Belgian Opinion.

The *Independance Belge* of April 1, commenting on the proposed cession of Russian America to the United States for a pecuniary consideration, thinks it may be regarded on the part of the United States as almost a menace to England. It is more difficult to guess the motives of Russia. Perhaps, however, says the Belgian journal, she prefers American to English neighbors, and would like to hinder the latter from coming too close to the vast theatre where the Russian power is developing itself noiselessly and ceaselessly.

Fears in Canada About the United States Going Into the Real Estate Business—Finances of the Provinces.

MONTREAL, April 15.—The English correspondent of the *Minerve* says there is great impatience in official circles in England to see the valleys of the Red river and Saskatchewan erected into provinces, for it is feared the United States may take a fancy to claim a part of them.

The following is the amount of provincial notes in circulation on the 3d instant:—Payable at Montreal, $2,268,342; at Toronto, $980,358. Specie held at Montreal, $511,000; at Toronto, $246,334. Debentures held by the Receiver-General, $3,000,000. Discount on United States invoices for the week is twenty-seven per cent.

Post Office Robbery at York, Pa.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday morning the Post Office in York, Pa., was entered and robbed. The *Pennsylvanian* says:—

The heavy iron safe, which weighs from eight hundred to one thousand pounds, contained the booty sought after. The safe was rolled out of the Post Office, and over the paved yard to the rear end of Mr. Underwood's back building, a distance of at least seventy or eighty feet. There must have been a band to perform this laborious task. With the exception of a girl, all of Mr. Underwood's family slept in the front house, and although much noise was necessarily made, nothing was heard by the family, except when the explosion of the safe occurred, some of the inmates were disturbed in their slumber. Adjoining this yard, on the west, stands the German Reformed Church, so the burglars had nothing to fear from that direction. A small, round hole, about the size of a pea, was drilled through the safe, when a charge of powder was poured in, and an explosion ensued, sufficient to get out such of the contents as the burglars wanted. All the postage stamps, to the value of about one thousand dollars, were taken; and likewise the money, which amounted to about one hundred and fifty dollars. A day or two before the robbery, postage stamps to the value of $1200 were deposited in the First National Bank, and these, of coure, were saved. The selling of these stolen stamps may possibly result in the detection of the burglars.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, April 16—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 37⅞; Illinois Central, 77¼; U. S. Five-twenties (ex dividend), 72.

FRANKFORT, April 16—Noon.—U. S. bonds, 76⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—Noon.—Cotton Market opened quiet. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales; uplands middling, 12d.; Orleans middling, 12¼d.

Breadstuffs.—The market is without quotable change. California wheat, 13s. 10d. a 14s. 3d. Corn, 43s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 45s.

Provisions.—The market is steady and prices unchanged; Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 125s.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 40s. 6d.

Produce.—The prices for American produce are generally without change. Petroleum, 1s. for spirits and 1s. 5d. for standard white; Rosin, 8s. 3d. for common and 16s. for fine; Ashes, 34s. for pots; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s.

LONDON, April 16—Noon.—The markets are generally quiet and steady. Oils—Linseed, £39 per ton; sperm, £131 per ton; whale, £39. Seeds—Clover, 56s. 6d.; Linseed, 65s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Iron—52s. per ton for Scotch Pigs. Sugar is steady at 24s. per cwt. for No. 1 Dutch standard. Corn—43s. Tin has declined 3d. for straits and bansa.

FROM HAVANA.

Rumored Capture of the Spanish Steamer Montezuma by the Chilian Privateer Cuyler.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamer Raleigh, from New Orleans, via Havana, has arrived. The news is generally unimportant.

A rumor was current at Havana that the famous steamer R. R. Cuyler, having become a Chilian privateer, has captured the Spanish steamer Montezuma.

It was also reported that the steamer Star of the Union brought some cargo that was not on the manifest; but was allowed to leave for Philadelphia under bonds to return and make a settlement.

A Wife Murdered.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Gottfried Waibel, a musician, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, at his residence, No. 33 James street, to-day. The murderer has not been arrested.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton quiet and steady at 27½@28. Flour dull and unchanged; 4500 barrels sold; State, $10 25@13 40; Western, $10 25@14 75; Southern, $12@17 60. Wheat dull and unchanged; quotations nominal. Corn steady. Oats quiet. Pork dull and heavy; new Mess, $22 75. Whisky quiet.

THE LAW OF ENTAIL.—The case of the family of the late Earl Rivers—who has just died, at the age of seventeen—is cited as illustrative of the hardships of the law of entail. The father of the late Earl (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), fearing that his son was not likely to live, would fain have cut off the entail for the sake of his numerous family of daughters; but the son, being under age, could not give his consent to the step; and thus a father, with a magnificent estate, has died without being able to make any provision for his daughters, and a brother with a magnificent estate has died without being able to make provision for his sisters. Still, had the father of the late Earl bethought himself of insuring his own life, and the life of his son, the hardships under which the female members of their families are now suffering might have been palliated, if not entirely avoided.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, April 16, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107¾ no change; and 10-40s at 98, no change; 109¾ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 105¼@105½ for June and August 7·30s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 100¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49¼@49⅜, closing at the latter rate, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred at 29, a decline of ½; 131 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 30 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Mine Hill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 44½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 78½ was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 136½. 116 was was bid for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153½ for Philadelphia; 56½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 68½ for City; and 44½ for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation sold largely at 21¾@22 for common, a decline of ¼; and 30@30¼ for preferred do., a decline of ½. 53 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10[illegible] A. M., 134¼; 11 A. M., 134¼; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 134¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following editorial on the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, which contains information apparently drawn from official sources, and represents the American view of the management, and as such is interesting in connection with the recent quarrel between the managers here and those in London:—

"The great bubble inflated in England by James McHenry and Sir Morton Peto, having for its basis the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has reached the point of explosion, and as a consequence there is great excitement and much bitter feeling on the part of the holders of the securities on the other side of the water. Sir James McHenry and Sir Morton Peto, in order to break the force of the storm of indignation howling around them at a recent meeting in London caused charges of gross mismanagement to be made against the American managers of the Company, and included in these was a confidential friend of Mr. McHenry, who was sent to this country to investigate the affairs of the concern. This gentleman returned to England with a truthful report of the condition of the company, which did not suit Messrs. McHenry and Peto, and thereupon the report was suppressed and the examiner abused. Recently General Potter, of Pennsylvania, was appointed receiver for the Company, and more recently the Board of Directors appointed a committee of first-class men, in no way connected with the management, to investigate affairs and report to the public. The report, when made, will open the eyes of the London creditors and disprove the charges under which Messrs. McHenry and Peto sought to escape from the consequences of their own transactions. The facts about this road are briefly these:—The actual cost of the property was $25,000,000. Upon this the English financiers issued securities to the amount of over $60,000,000, which they sold or hypothecated in that country. These were disposed of at prices varying from par to thirty-three cents on the dollar. So long as this bubble was kept afloat, the interest on these securities was paid; but not (net) have been sufficient to pay the interest on the actual cost of the road. So far from the operating expenses having been extravagant, as stated to the English creditors, they have been less than those of the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, and not above the average of eighteen of the principal roads in the United States. Mr. McHenry has recently insisted upon the American managers running in debt for supplies and remitting the bulk of the gross earnings to him. This was refused, and the consequence was, the English financiers, being unable to borrow money, were compelled to allow the coupons on the watered bonds to go by default. Then the London meeting and the charges against the American managers. The total amount due along the line of the road for labor and supplies is about $600,000, and this is represented by the supplies now on hand. Under the order of the Court the receiver is required to apply the net earnings of the road, first, to the payment of the claims; second, to the interest upon the prior or divisional mortgages, and then upon the consolidated mortgage. General Porter, the Receiver, upon being made acquainted with the actual condition of the company, wrote a letter to the English bondholders which will open their eyes, and place the responsibility for the financial management, which has brought so many English people to grief, upon the shoulders of those who sought to shift it to parties on this side. There are many facts that might be given in connection with the affairs of this road that would reveal the desperate condition of the English managers, but we prefer that these shall be officially presented to the Examining Committee. It is not out of place, however, to say that the Board of Directors have never been able to get from Mr. McHenry a statement of his transactions in England; and the reports of the business of the road which were sent to England were regularly cooked before they were made public. Of the $60,000,000 securities outstanding, only $20,000,000 are held in this country. We have the road and the income, and Englishmen hold the bonds and stocks. The road will pay the interest on its actual cost, and this should satisfy reasonable people; but it will not, of course, satisfy those who were duped into buying watered bonds. This is the fault of the English financiers, and not of the American managers."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....49½ | 100 sh Read R.....c. 49½

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65...Jy.....107⅜
$1000 U S 10-40s...cp.....98
$100 do.....98¼
$1000 City 6s, New.....102½
$500 do. New...is.100¼
$300 do. N. Is 1008.100¾
$2000 Pa 6s, 2d series...101¾
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s.....99
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s.....94⅞
$8000 C & E 6s.....90
$1000 Union Cl Bs.....22
2 sh Far & M Bk.....136½
250 sh Maguire Pet.....⅝
200 sh Union Cnl.....2½
100 sh Read R.....b10. 49⅝
100 do.....85. 49¾
100 do.....85. 49⅝
100 do.....960. 49¾
100 do.....85. 49⅝
100 do.....ll own. 49⅝
300 do.....is.b30. 49¾
100 sh Sch N stk.....22
100 do.....21¾
100 sh Sch Nav Pf.....30½
100 do.....30¾
600 do.....is.b30. 30¾
100 do.....30¾
400 do.....b30. 30¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109¼; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1864, 107¾@108¼; do., 1865, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97½@98½; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅝@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., July, 1864, 117⅛@118⅛; do., Aug. 1864, 117¾@117⅞; do., October, 1864, 116¼@116½; do., Dec., 1864, 115¾@115¾; do., May, 1865, 112¾@113⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 111⅜@112⅛; do., September, 1865, 111¼@111½; do., October, 1865, 111@111⅜. Gold, 134@134¼. Silver, 129@130½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 16.—The Flour Market is as firm as ever, but the volume of business meagre. There is no speculative inquiry, and the home consumers very rarely allow their purchases to exceed their immediate wants. Sales of 5@600 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family at $12@14, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@15; California at $16@16·50; St. Louis at $17@17·50; extras at $9@10·25; and superfine at $10·50@11·50. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted. Sales at $8@8·50 ₱ bbl. 500 bbls, Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is in good demand at full prices, but common grades are neglected; sales of fair and choice Penna. red at $3@3·35, and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring at $3. Rye may be quoted at $1·65@1·67 ₱ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady demand at yesterday's quotations; sales of 12,000 bushels yellow afloat at $1·25. Oats are quiet; sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75@76c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1 50@1 60 ₱ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democracy and the South.

From the Times.

We have more than once expressed the belief that the Southern States would not be in so much haste to reunite with the Democratic party of the North, as the leaders and organs of that party evidently expect. Governor Orr's speech in Charleston not long ago confirmed this opinion. In common with a good many Southern politicians, who always before the war were Democrats, he now protests against any such coalition, and gives some very cogent reasons therefor.

A writer in the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, writing from this city, comments on that speech in the following terms:—

"NEW YORK, April 8.—Governor Orr's speech at the banquet given by the Charleston Board of Trade, is published and commented upon by most New York papers. Its tone, in reference to parties, is not relished by Democrats. If the South (the late Confederate sentiment) has any friends at all at the North, they are to be found in the Democratic organization, and not among the radicals. Why the South should be advised to turn its back upon its friends, and coquet with the party which has waged this terrible war, and brought down all this ruin, is difficult to understand. For opposing the onward march of Radicalism, the Northern Democrats were driven out of power in 1860, and for six long years since, for the crimes of standing by the Constitution and the rights of the South, these Democrats have suffered insult and persecution, imprisonment and mobbing. If they have not been able to attain power and stop the pressure upon the South, it has not been for the want of striving. The very reason of their failure has been their presumed sympathy for the South. The National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1864 declared 'the war to be a failure' on the part of the Federal Government, and that declaration was the cause of the party defeat in every Northern State. Now that the party has maintained its organization, and steadily increased its numbers, in the face of all these adverse circumstances, until, as in Connecticut, it is beginning to regain its old ascendancy, and now that the Republican party is torn by intestine quarrels, and is on the verge of dissolution, it is a curious policy to destroy the old friends by deserting them, and give a new lease of power to the old enemies by joining them.

"The charge is made that the Democratic party of the North promised to stand by the South, and prevent coercion in 1861, and that the promise was not kept. In response, it is said that the party would have thrown itself into the breach if, at the critical moment, it had not been deserted by many of its prominent men. A large portion of its members were carried off into the Republican ranks by such Democratic leaders as Dix, Dickinson, Butler, Logan, Forney, Sickles, Stanton, and Cochrane. This left the party in a helpless minority, and for refusing to follow those leaders into a crusade upon the South, it has been in a minority ever since. Now it is proposed that the South shall abandon the consistent Democrats (Franklin Pierce, Thomas H. Seymour, Horatio Seymour, Charles O'Conor, Isaac Toucey, and the like), and affiliate, perhaps, with the party of which Butler, Logan, and Forney are leaders.

"These are some of the reflections in which the Democrats here indulge, in commenting upon Governor Orr's proposed change of policy.

Several points seem to be established by this statement, made on behalf of the Democrats of the North:—

1. If the "late Confederate *sentiment*" of the South has any friends at all in the North at present, they are to be found in "the Democratic organization" as it still exists.

2. If the Democrats did not stop the war before the South was subdued, and leave them in possession of what they claimed as their rights and for which they plunged into rebellion, "it was not for the want of striving," but because they were overborne by the sentiment of the Northern people.

3. The Democratic party would have "redeemed its promise to stand by the South and prevent coercion in 1861"—if "at the critical moment it had not been deserted by many of its prominent men."

4. The "consistent Democrats," who were for throwing the "party into the breach" and going to the aid of the Southern Rebellion as they had promised to do, were thrown into a minority and were thus disabled from keeping their promise; but they ought now to be recognized and rewarded by the South for having done everything they could, under the circumstances, to aid the Rebellion: they, and the party organization which they lead, ought not to be now abandoned by the Southern States.

We commend these admissions to the attention of the *World*. And we venture to suggest that the leaders of Southern opinion are not likely, in their political action, to be guided or governed by gratitude for past promises, so much as by an intelligent estimate of future advantages. They are not in a condition to base their public action upon sentiment. It may be quite true, as undoubtedly it is, that the Democratic leaders did not keep their promises, simply because they could not; but in public affairs it is quite as fatal to be unable as it is to be unwilling, to fulfil pledges on the strength of which allies and associates have staked their existence.

The South has no object in allying its fortunes with a party which is likely to be powerless in the Northern States. Its necessities compel it to do otherwise. It wants help—practical, material, immediate aid; and it must go to those who can give it. The statements on which the Democrats base their appeal to the South are precisely what will keep them out of power in the North. And the South is quite sagacious enough to see it.

In our judgment, the next Presidential elec- will decide the action of the South, and olitical character of the country, for a any years to come. The present de- ion of the most prominent leaders of blican party is to nominate an ex- resentative of the radical sentiment ndidate; but in our opinion they eason for changing that purpose before ination is made. If the Republicans nomination some man whose fidelity ion during the war is not open to whose desire for restoration on the ablished by the Union victory is , but who does not assent to any mes of confiscation, impeachment, , and general oppression which leaders have promulgated and nd in whose patriotism, sound and firmness of character the coun- e has full confidence, they will election, and will have a majority hern States as their political allies ure. If they put in nomination a ort of a Republican, they may force e reorganization of political parties— t results we can as yet only conjec- ut we do not believe that any such nt Democrat" as the *Courier's* cor- nt describes, can ever be elected, or party which supports him can ever nto power.

ke Jans, Judge Sharkey, and Some Great Legal Points.

om the Herald.

All men and many women must have noticed the remarkable similarity between the two great suits of the age—that of Judge Sharkey, Mr. Buchanan's Jeremiah, and others, who urge that the dreadful oppressor, the United States, is keeping them out of their rights; and the not less wonderful case of certain innumerable and mysterious heirs who prove that the cruel oppressor, old Trinity, keeps them out of their due and true inheritance—all of course for the good of men's souls and the glory of sound religion. It is certain that the question of abstract right is in favor of the oppressed, as it always is. But alas! the terrible facts of possession and power are in favor of the oppressor. Trinity stands there in obdurate stone, perfectly typified by that inflexible steeple—as indifferent to the Anneke Jans argument as if that excellent argument were only one more odor floating up from the Jersey meadows or the scavengers' scows. So stand also the impersonated States as if they were all one Bunker Hill, unshaken by such a legal earthquake as the objections of Sharkey—unsympathizing even with the lamentation of Jeremiah. But when was right ever triumphant in this wicked world? When was it that the law's delay and the insolence of office had not justice and merit at their mercy? What a consolation it must be to the heirs and to Sharkey and to Jeremiah, that there is not a chance for the success of their cases in this world of wrong, since that very fact is such an evidence of the justice of their claims!

Anneke Jans was the buxom widow of Rolf Janssen, and she married Dominie Bogardus. This all the world knows, or ought to know; for it is part of the history of the golden age of our city. Time went on; the sands ran down the glassy gorge for many pleasant summers, and Anneke Jans, like Dido, and Timandra, and Cleopatra, and other illustrious girls of antiquity, forgot her loves and debts one day, and folded her plump little hands for the long, long sleep. In fact, she died. Now, it had happened to the fair Anneke to have heirs; and the heirs—as heirs will—sold her property and spent the money. The property had been granted to Anneke's first husband by Van Twiller; then the grant had been continued to Anneke by Stuyvesant; it was continued again by the English authorities; the property was sold by the heirs to Lovelace, and in the palmy days of Anne it was given to Trinity. But perhaps it was not properly sold to Lovelace; perhaps one of the eight heirs was not present when the conveyance was made; perhaps the conveyance was null. Why should not the heirs—numbering thousands—take their position on this shadowy "perhaps," and try the case with the present holder, obstinate old Trinity? Let them go on, by all means. They will find it an agreeable way to encourage young men in the study of abstruse points of law—an encouragement that will benefit society and multiply legal tomes. They will find it an effective way to spend their money; and some centuries hence, a judge—brought up by Trinity, of course—will decide that right is entirely on the side of the heirs, but that some technical defect in proceedings vitiates their case from the beginning, and Trinity will chime calmly on through still other centuries.

This may be very well for impoverished and ambitious heirs; but would it not be superlative folly to reason thus in the matter of Government, and suppose it to be statesmanship? Yet how much better is the case now before the Supreme Court? Not a whit. It is a case in which men have set themselves to the microscopic inspection of the technicalities of law; shutting their eyes to great events, and to the fact that the laws they discuss have been absolutely put aside, and are no more relevant than would be the laws of the Medes and Persians. Here is a learned lawyer, once a Cabinet officer, who gives us a serious recital of the colonial history of the State of Georgia, and the War of Independence, and brings it all down to the present time to show—what? Merely that certain recently made acts of Congress are likely to "violate the Federal Constitution," as it was framed for our Government in pursuance of the peace with Great Britain. Beautiful solicitude for the integrity of the Federal Constitution! The lawyer does not see that the Constitution, so far as it relates to the State for which he pleads, was first violated by that State, and by the war which that Stage waged against the Constitution whose protection it now claims. He does not see that his client slew the defender he now calls upon; and when he prates of violations of the Constitution, he forgets the maxim about coming into court with clean hands.

Judge Sharkey and Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General, and other lawyers, can, it thus appears, easily shut their eyes to a great revolution. It is said that two armies were once unconscious of an earthquake that shook the very field on which they were desperately fighting. Here, however, are men who can not only ignore the shock, but also the ruin left behind—who can argue as if there had been no earthquake in the presence of the rent mountains, the diverted river, the upheaved plain, and the hundred cities whose domes have been dusted down and scattered by the wind. Since learned lawyers can thus ignore one great revolution, we wonder that they did not go a little further and ignore another. Why stop at the Declaration of Independence? If this great war just over, with its hundred tremendous battles, was nothing, why perhaps the war that was waged in '76, with its half hundred little skirmishes, was nothing also. Will not these lawyers prove that we are the subjects of Victoria, as the representative of our some time sovereign George the Third? Let them take it up at once; never mind the facts; the argument will be admirable.

Maximilian in Mexico—Chapter Seven Hundred and Ten.

From the Herald.

For some days the curtain has been down on the Mexican scene. There has been an interval—not, perhaps, of peace or even repose; and now the remarkable drama is on the boards once more. Maximilian, Querétaro, Escobedo, prestamos, traitors, foreigners, victory, defeat—there are the familiar words that again shine on *les affiches* and dazzle the eyes of a delighted world.

Maximilian, it will be remembered, left the city of Mexico with some chosen thousands of men, to shed the last drop of his fine blue blood in defense of the empire at Querétaro, and to cast around that mountain city the halo peculiar to all last ditches. If Querétaro would not be a last ditch, and Max really could not get rid of the stubborn last drop of his fine blue blood, then he was to leave Querétaro, cut his way through the Liberal lines, and escape into United States territory, while all the world would say civil things of him, as Don Quixote did of the giant Morgante. That was the plan, and now we see by our special despatches how it goes on.

Querétaro promises well in the ditch line. Max is hemmed in there, and the Liberal forces are drawing closer and closer every day. Max has even become hungry. Indeed, the special fight that our despatches chronicle was apropos to the appetite of Max's troops. They, like so many pollies, wanted crackers. There were crackers at a hacienda inside the Liberal lines. A train had arrived that day. This was known in Querétaro, and a body of four thousand men made a sortie with the spirit that animates heroes who go for their rations. But the four thousand men were repulsed and driven into Querétaro again by the Liberals; and even if they had captured the hacienda they were too late, for the rations had been removed before the attempt was made.

Is not this the strain that runs through the whole Mexican story—too late! too late! Was not every measure tried too late, and, above all, has not the Hapsburg deferred his departure till it is too late? That may depend upon whether Juarez will care for Mr. Seward's request, or whether Maximilian can consent not to cut the Liberal line all to pieces and to wisely retire by Vera Cruz—still holding out in his interest—and thence take the first steamer for Miramar. Mexican good nature—a Hapsburg relinquishment of his obstinacy! These are slim chances for a man's life.

Territorial Growth of the United States.

From the Herald.

The territorial growth of the United States has been no less surprising than their growth in population. Beginning at the peace of 1783 with only 820,680 square miles, they added 889,579 by the purchase of Louisiana, 66,900 by the acquisition of Florida, 318,000 by the annexation of Texas, 308,052 by the Oregon treaty, and 550,455 by the Mexican treaties. The Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1800 estimated the land area of the States and Territories at 2,943,257 square miles, or, including the Indian Territory, 3,010,277 square miles. The area of the Russian possessions in America is computed at 481,276 square miles. The annexation of Russian America will swell the grand total of square miles embraced within the United States to 3,491,553. In a little more than eighty years the original dimensions of the republic will have thus expanded to an almost fourfold degree. No nation has ever enlarged its boundaries more rapidly to so great an extent or made at less expense more valuable acquisitions. Each of these successive acquisitions has encountered opposition and has been attended with inconveniences, but the latter have all been counterbalanced by precious compensations. This will doubtless prove to be the case with our last accession of territory, and our Fourth of July orators can boast with better reason than ever that ours is surely a "great country."

Territorial Expansion and State Rights.

From the World.

The acquisition of Russian America, and the visions that acquisition opens of still farther territorial aggrandizement, may properly recall attention to the temporarily repudiated doctrine of State rights. When we have acquired Lower California, and Canada, and Cuba, and the Bermudas, and the Sandwich Islands, how are we to govern so vast an empire? By one of these two methods—either by making its various local divisions self-governing, or by making the central Government so strong and absolute that it can propel the vital current of authority to the remotest extremities of so extensive a territory. If we go on enlarging, we must either make haste to return to the safe principle of local self-government, or we shall be compelled to exchange our republican forms for a great autocracy, which, under our circumstances, would presently totter and fall to pieces beneath its own tremendous weight.

Our position is, that the State rights doctrine is not an arbitrary dictum of our forefathers, but that its foundations lie in the immutable nature of things. The Constitution is valuable only because it conforms to the wise ordination of nature. We must dismiss the shallow notion that the truth of the State rights doctrine is a mere question of interpreting an old document which might just as well have been made different as made what it is, and which we are just as competent to alter as our ancestors were to frame. That the State rights doctrine is found in the Constitution may have been owing to accident, to caprice, to wilfulness, to a temporary political expediency, to the spirit of the age in which the Constitution was formed. On any of these suppositions, it would deserve no reverence. But if it exists in the Constitution because it first existed in the nature of things; if, from the very genius of free institutions, it is impossible that they should expand over a large area except in conjunction with local self-government, then it will be found as impracticable to argue down and discard the principle of State rights, as it would be to argue down and suppress the ebb and flow of the tides.

It is among the fundamental maxims of free government, that the laws shall be made by one body of men and administered by another; in other words, that the legislative and judicial functions shall be exercised by different departments. In an absolute monarchy, where the chief executive both makes the laws and administers them, the laws may be perpetually altered to suit the occasion, and legal controversies can at any time be cut short by the arbitrary will of the sovereign. But it is of the very essence of a free government that there should be a separate and independent judiciary, with a jurisdiction co-extensive with the law-making power. Legal rights can be maintained only in the courts, and as the laws proceeding from one authority should have one consistent interpretation, there must of necessity be one Supreme Court of Appeals to enforce uniformity upon the inferior tribunals. If, therefore, a free Government, extending over a vast area with infinitely diversified interests, does not restrict its jurisdiction to a very few necessary objects, there is no possibility of an adequate judiciary system for the administration of its laws. Even in the single State of New York, the growth of business has outrun the sufficiency of our highest Court. There is a practical denial of justice by the inability of our Court of Appeals to keep within several years of the close of its calendar. Now imagine that not only all this mass of business, but that of all the States and of two-thirds of the North American continent, were transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States, in addition to the properly Federal cases which come before that tribunal. This is what must necessarily take place if Congress continues to draw the local concerns of the States within the vortex of its law-making power. The Government would then inevitably break down by the want of a judiciary adequate to administer the laws. It would be easy enough, to be sure, to organize a sufficiency of inferior courts; but as throughout a vast empire they would administer the same laws, the appeals would be multitudinous, and overwhelming, and the court of last resort would be buried "deeper than plummet ever sounded" beneath the incoming floods of its ever-accumulating business. From the very nature of the thing, there can be but one final court of appeals. If there were several, their decisions, like those of the inferior tribunals, would constantly clash, and there would be no uniform interpretation of the laws.

It is clear, therefore, that, in view of the expansion of our system over larger and larger areas, we must either restrict the Federal Government to the fewest possible functions, or else exchange our free institutions for a colossal despotism. But even a despotism would be incapable of governing so large a country from one centre of authority. Our population is too active, its interests are too various, for any one Government to superintend its concerns, even at present; much less in the future stages of our prodigious growth. Our foreign affairs, the mutual relations of the States among themselves, and commerce, comprehend all that should be brought within the scope of the central authority; and with our national progress these will be found to be all that it can properly attend to. The sheer impossibility of administering local affairs will either cause them to be abandoned to the State Governments, or else a vain and abortive attempt to build up a monarchy will lead to a general disruption.

Even the present injurious attempt to govern the Southern States from Washington succeeds only by using the State machinery created by the people. But as that machinery no longer derives its authority from the people, but from Federal sufferance, it will soon lose all its vitality, if the new system is continued; as a tree torn up by the roots soon becomes dry and sapless unless it be again planted in its native soil. When you have extinguished the political life by which the State Governments are created and sustained, the Governments themselves cannot long continue. The affairs which they administer would more and more become subject to the legislation of Congress, and the Federal Government, like a top-heavy tower raised to an enormous height, would ere long be unable to sustain its own weight.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.
JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 1t Recording Secretary pro tem.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 129 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held. W. MOONEY,
4 6 9t Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
4 6 1t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.
The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 10 10ths1m] M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867.
4 11 th s to 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
4 6 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DRY GOODS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

KID GLOVES.

"ANGELE."

This Glove being cut by the

SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,

WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. [2 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
Imported Cloakings, elegant new styles.
American Cloakings, cheaper, and very handsome.
Plain and Neat Fancies for Short Sacques.
Single Width Cloakings, prices very low.
CASSIMERES.
75 cent Cassimeres, all-wool, fair quality.
90, 95c. and $1·00 Cassimeres, good goods.
$1·25 Cassimeres, last year's price was $1·75.
Fine Black Cassimeres, $1·50 upwards.
Unrivalled assortment men's and boys' wear.
LINEN GOODS.
Fancy Linen Drills for boys.
French Fancy Drills and Duck.
White Linen Drills and Duck.
Coating and Blouse Linens, cheap.
Blay Linens low, by the piece or yard.
Dress Linens, Brown Hollands, etc., piece or yard.
Tailor's Canvas, every grade, piece or yard.
Some large auction purchases at unusually low prices by the piece.
WHITE GOODS.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Large and Small Plaid Nainsooks.
Plain Swiss, Dimity, India Twills.
Bishop's Lawn, Long Lawn, Linen Cambric.
White Pique, some extra cheap lots.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Hemstitch, from auction, 25, 33, 38, 45 and 50c.
Linen Cambric, 12½, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents.
Tucked, Mourning, Clear and Boys' Hdkfs.
Silk, of American manufacture.
Ladies' Gloves, white, buff, and mode Berlin Hosiery, a very fair assortment. [1 2 stuth4p

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

NOW OPEN

New Paris Cloaks and Mantillas,

WALKING SUITS;

AND

COSTUMES DE VOYAGE,

For Ladies and Misses.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

FROM $2 TO $10

Lace Points and Rotondes.

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

Under the superintendence of accomplished modistes is NOW OPEN for the prompt execution of all orders entrusted to us.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 25 8tuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

NOVELTIES IN BLACK SILKS,

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKINGS,

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS,

AT

M'ELROY'S,

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,

4 2 tuths1m] ABOVE MARKET.

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 4 thstu9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 4 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

New Linen Dress Goods,

Printed Linen Cambrics,

NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED.

Travelling Dress Linens,

SEVERAL NEW SHADES OF PLAIN LINEN FOR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

Printed Shirting Linens,

A CASE JUST OPENED,

OF GOOD QUALITY, AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer,

4 6 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One lot of Plaid Silk Poplins, $1·20 a yard.
Fine Quality French Percales.
All-wool Delaines, choice shades.
Melange Poplins, very cheap.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpaca.
Gros Grain Black Silks, cheap.
Plaid and Stripe Scotch Ginghams.
Black and White Balmoral Skirts.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Just opened, a large lot of Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 50, 60, 62½, 65, 75, 80c., and $1.
Buff Piques, 75 cents per yard.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, and White Tarletans.
A new lot of figured Swiss Mulls, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Colored Alhambra Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Apron Bird-Eye and Nursery Diapers
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting Muslins.
Just opened, a large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Berlin Gloves.
Children's Buff, White and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.
A cheap lot of all-wool Cassimeres.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

One case double width all wool Delaines, choice colors, best goods yet offered, 68c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 85c., etc.
Yard wide Spring Chintzes, 25c.
Plain and Figured Percales, Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Plaid Poil de Chevres, etc.

DOMESTICS

at reduced prices.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin at 12½c., worth 18c. by the case
Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 50c.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25c.
Real Water Twist Bleached Muslin, 20c.
Best makes of Bleached Muslins.
One bale of good Russia Crash, 12c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, reduced prices
Best 50c. all wool Flannel in city.
Yard wide Domet Flannel, 37½c.
Mellons, for boys' wear, 68c.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.

WHITE GOODS: WHITE GOODS:

Marseilles Quilts, from auction, bargains.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 63c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½c., etc.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirred Muslins, White Marseilles, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 20, 37½, 40, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 12c.
50 doz. Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10c.
Butcher Linen, 40 inches wide, 56 and 62½c.
Gents' Spring and Summer Underwear.
Gents' Neck-ties, Suspenders Hdkfs., etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Ladies' Spring Gloves, 20c. up.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
G. F. Velvet Ribbons, all widths.
3000 Linen Fans, at all prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [2 16 3m8p

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

SKETCH OF THE LATE WILLIAM BULLOCK.—The sad accident which befell Mr. Bullock, and so lately proved fatal, has been adverted to before by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The remains of him who was so well known were yesterday removed to Pittsburg, after an impressive funeral service at his late residence, in Jefferson street.

Mr. Bullock was born in Greenville, Green county, New York, in 1813, was left an orphan when he was but 8 years old, and was taken into the family of his brother, with whom he subsequently learned the trade of iron founder and machinist, at Catskill, New York. He soon became an expert in pattern-making, and the castings from his work, young as he was, were the smoothest turned out from the shop. He obtained access to books on subjects connected with his business, and studied them diligently.

About the year 1836 he went into business on his own account, at Prattsville, New York. A few years after this he went to Savannah, Ga., with shingle machinery. Returning to New York city, he engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs, and subsequently in making hay and cotton presses of his own invention. He was also engaged there as a mechanical engineer. About the year 1849 he came to Philadelphia and opened a patent agency office in Dock street, and at the same time commenced the publication of the *Banner of the Union*. This paper he continued until 1853, when he removed to Catskill, New York, sold it out, and commenced the *American Eagle*. While publishing this paper he was deprived of his press, and immediately commenced his inventions in printing machinery. Working hard he fitted up a press on which to strike off the next copy of the paper. It was a *wooden* cylinder, worked by a hand crank.

After this he turned his whole attention to the invention of his ingenious machine. In 1856 he went to New York city, and spent three years there in constructing his first machine, and in trying to perfect it and the feeding apparatus referred to. In 1859 he removed to Pittsburg, where he associated himself with several others, and commenced building printing machines according to his latest model. There are nine of these machines now in use. As a man, he was noted for his gentle manners, and at the same time he possessed great force of character and will. He was never disheartened by difficulties, delays, or obstructions. By his death the country loses a valuable mechanical genius.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The Board of Guardians held their stated meeting yesterday, President Erety presiding.

The House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday at 3052; same time last year, 3164; decrease, 112: admitted since last report. 221; births, 10; deaths, 43; discharged, 340; eloped, 70; indentured, 1. The number granted lodgings since last report was 222; meals, 604.

Of the inmates of the Almshouse, 208 were in the male insane department, and 393 in the female insane department. White men's out, ward, working men, 363, hospital, 295. Colored men's, out-ward, 46, hospital, 37. White women's obstetrical ward, 125, nursery, 114. Colored women's out-wards, 47, obstetrical, 32, nursery, 22, hospital, 27. White women's hospital, 165. Children's asylum, boys, 227, girls, 43. Healthy males under 60, 112; healthy females, 452. Total males in Almshouse, 1337; total females, 1715.

The Steward reported house receipts amounting to $30. The Out-door Agent reported collections for support cases to the amount of $884·47.

The resignation of Asher S. Leidy, as Out-door Apothecary for the Fourth Drstrict, was presented and accepted.

Dr. E. Agnew was elected Out-door Physician for the Fourth District, and Hunter & Wilson were elected apothecaries for the same district.

EMBEZZLING.—A Dr. Clark was brought before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, charged with embezzlement in obtaining money on false pretenses. Dr. Rittenhouse testified that nearly a year ago he met Dr. Clark, who told him that a Mr. King owned a tract of land in Colorado, worth a vast amount of money, but which he was willing to part with for $150,000, and that he intended to let his Philadelphia friends have the advantage of it in shares. Dr. Rittenhouse agreed to take one share of it at $1000, in return for which he received a certificate of stock in the Keystone Mining Company of Colorado, since which time he has heard nothing of the affairs of the company. Several witnesses were produced to prove that no such tract of land existed. The defendant was held for a further hearing on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

THE BROAD STREET MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the residents and property-owners on Broad street was held last evening in the Mechanic Engine House. Mr. J. R. Little was called to the Chair, and Mr. Irvins was chosen Secretary.

But few signatures had been obtained from citizens favoring the improvements.

Mr. James had not been able to canvass his square, but from the efforts he had put forth he had received eight signatures in favor of the Nicholson, and a few in favor of the Belgian pavement.

Mr. Smith stated that there appeared to be but little inclination on the part of the resident, in his square to have any improvements made.

Mr. Simmons was in favor of having twenty-seven feet laid in the centre with the Nicholson, and the balance with the Belgian pavement.

CASUALTIES AND HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Edward Ryder, four years of age, whose parents reside at No. 1919 Brown street, was badly scalded yesterday afternoon by falling into a tub of hot lye. His recovery is doubtful.

John Campbell, aged twenty-two years, living in Bedford street, above Twenty-first, while working on a scaffolding attached to a building on South street, above Broad, fell to the ground, breaking his right arm. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE MORGUE.—The Committees of Health and City Property met last evening and agreed to report an ordinance to Councils appropriating $5000 for the erection of a Morgue, on Buttonwood street, above Thirteenth. The need of a Morgue has long been felt in this city.

SEIZURE OF BUTTER.—Butter to the amount of 95 pounds, was seized during the past week for short weight. With the opening of spring the attempts of some butter dealers to cheat their customers appear to be on the increase.

PROVED FATAL.—William Murray, aged thirty-four years, who shot himself on the morning of Sunday, the 7th instant, at his residence, No. 221 Walton street, died last evening at the hospital from the effects of the wound.

A WARM DAY, for the season, was yesterday. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the thermometer marked a temperature of 73 degrees, higher than at any previous time this year.

LICENSES.—Applications for 2285 tavern licenses had been granted by the City Commissioners up to yesterday.

CELIBACY.—The increase of celibacy in France, and especially in Paris, is still a subject of discussion. The Government which wants soldiers, the manufacturers who want hands, the farmers who want laborers, and last, but not least, the women who want husbands, ask each other—ask in perplexity and consternation—"Why don't the men marry?" Père Hyacinth preaches against celibacy at Notre Dame; the newspapers preach against it at the street corners; yet, as one of them despairingly remarks, in an hour's walk from the Madeleine to the Bastile, one may now meet at least a hundred thousand bachelors.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5'21	MOON RISES	4'15
SUN SETS	6'40	HIGH WATER	morn

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 23
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Celia	London	New York	Mar. 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	April 2
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	April 3
Mississippi	Havre	New York	April 3
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	April 6
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	April 6

FOR EUROPE.

Great Eastern	New York	Havre	April 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	April 20
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	April 18
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	April 18
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	April 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 20
Corsica	New York	Havana	April 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 20
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Ald, Somers, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Geo. Taulaine, Adams, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Danversport, do.
Schr E. L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River, do.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Roxbury, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, Boston, Bulkley & Co.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr W. S. Dougnten, Tatem, Salem, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, Boston. Bishop & Co.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Gloucester, do.
Schr S. E. Jones, Fish, New Bedford, Conner & Co.
Schr M. Johnson, Phinney, Saco, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr M. C. Terbell, Handy Boston, do.
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ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Royal Charlie, Beese, 5 days from New Bedford, in ballast to J. P. Jeanus.
Barque Frank, Lewis, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barquentine Western Wave, Cook, 54 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Brig S. P. Veazie, Smith, 63 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to Selser & Bro.
Dan. brig Roska, Nelson, 54 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig G. C. Roberts, Towse, 20 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John R. Rue & Son.
Brig Manzanillo, Holmes, 15 days from Wilmington, with lumber to E. H. Rowley & Co.
Brig S. Means, Wells, from Boston.
Schr Alert, Spencer, 16 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to W. Cummings & Son.
Schr H. Fish, Turner, from Calais, with laths and pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Montrose, Grierson, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Meta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to Peret, Lea & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Arindne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr. S. P. Chase, Stedham, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to S. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. Warren, Conwell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. Amsden, Smith, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Corson, from Lynn, in ballast to Sinnickson & Co.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. M. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. G. Adams, Studley, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick, from Providence, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Diamond State, Bennett, from Baltimore, with cocoanuts to S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Birch, from Portsmouth, N. H., with hay to captain.
Schr Aid, Somers, from New Bedford.
Schr George Taulaine, Adams, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Audenreid, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr M. Reilly, Reilly, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr Sallie J. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, from Boston.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr Alabama, Vanglider, from Boston.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Miller, Anderson, from Boston.
Schr Pathway, Haley, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr J. Nickerson, Kelley, from Boston.
Schr Alvarado, Whittemore, from Boston.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, from New Haven.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, from New Haven.
Schr Margaret Paul, Fenton, from New Haven.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Cordery, from New Haven.
Schr W. Bement, Penney, from Cambridgeport.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, from Portland.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence.
Schr W. S. Doughton, Tatem, from Providence.
Schr W. Hewitt, Foster, from Providence.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourdt, from Providence.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, from Providence.
Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, from Providence.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathes, from Providence.
Schr James S. Watson, Houck, from Lynn.
Schr Sarah E. Jones, Fish, from Portsmouth, N. H.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, from Barnstable.
Schr Mary C. Terbell, Handy, from Barnstable.
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, from Barnstable.
Schr H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, from Barnstable.
Schr S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, from New York.
Schr Jane C. Patterson, Whittaker, from New York.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from Baltimore.
Schr Fauset, Rackett, from New London.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Norwich.
Schr J. B. Bleecker, Eldred, from Stonington.
Schr William John, Street, from Washington.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, from Pawtucket.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Fall River.
Schr R. Borden, Borden, from Fall River.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Salem.
Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr John McAdams, Willard, from St. George, Me.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE IN AID OF THE SUFFERING SOUTHERN PEOPLE,

WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, At 1 o'clock,

THREE POPULAR PLAYS, embracing in the Cast, THREE STAR COMPANIES, including the Corps Dramatiques of THE ARCH STREET THEATRE, THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE, AND THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, MRS. JOHN DREW, MISS JOSIE ORTON, MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH, MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

WOOLF'S ORCHESTRA, BODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA, HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA, and A HOST OF AUXILIARIES, who have volunteered for the occasion.

A GREAT BILL, comprising Tom Taylor's elegant Drama of UP AT THE HILLS.

Mrs. Colonel McCann	Mrs. John Drew
Major Stoulhurst	Mr. Frank Mordaunt
Captain Slack	Mr. Marlowe
Lieutenant Greenway	Mr. James
Doctor McRivett	Mr. Griffiths
Mr. Tunstall	Mr. Harry Rivers
Nabishuli	Mr. Crosbie
Khansuman	Mr. Osborne
Mrs. Everleigh	Mrs. T. A. Creese
Margaret Lovell	Miss Griffiths
Katie Lovell	Miss F. Reeves
Monee	Miss Lizzie Price
Manion	Miss Manon

SCENE—The Bungalow of Mrs. Everleigh, at a Hill Station in British India.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will recite the favorite poem entitled HOW THEY BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT TO AIX. BY ROBERT BROWNING,

And an exiract from THE WILD WAGONER OF THE ALLEGHENIES, Entitled THE RISING OF '76; OR THE PATRIOT PARSON. BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

The popular burletta of THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude	Lucille Western
Ernestine	Mrs. S. K. Chester
Peter Spyke	Owen Fawcett
Captain Amersiort	J. M. Barron
Swizel	R. Struthers
Delve	E. Wilks

MR. EDWIN ADAMS will recite the favorite poem of "SHAMUS O'BRIEN."

Morton's elegant comeditta, entitled THE WINDMILL.

Marian	Miss Josie Orton
Sampson	Mr. Walter Lennox
Marquis	Mr. F. F. Mackay
Peter	Mr. E. Nagle
Marchioness	Mrs. H. A. Perry

During the piece Miss Josie Orton and Mr. Walter Lennox will sing the comic duet, "THE MILLER OF MITCHEM."

During the entertainment WOOLF'S CHESNUT STREET ORCHESTRA will perform a variety of elegant and favorite overtures.

DODWORTH'S ARCH STREET ORCHESTRA will present choice selections from IL PURITANI, arranged especially for the occasion by Charles B. Dodworth, and his new overture to THE COMEDY OF "OURS," AND HASSLER'S WALNUT STREET ORCHESTRA will introduce a brilliant variety of OPERATIC COMPOSITIONS.

The whole forming A DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT of unexampled splendor and attraction.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, April 17, GRAND PAREPA-BRIGNOLI CONCERT, given under the auspices of the "Amusement Committee" of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, ASSISTED BY M'me PAREPA-ROSA, Prima Donna, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Prima Tenor, Sig. FERRANTI, Bass Buffo, Sig. FORTUNA, Baritone, Mr. CARL ROSA, Violin Solo, Mr. BEHRENS, Accompanyist, AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.

ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for securing seats.

Reserved seats may be had this morning at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler and at the Academy of Music. 4 16 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. RE-ENGAGEMENT and THIRD WEEK of the eminent histrionic artist, MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH, whose engagement here has proved AN IMMENSE SUCCESS, and who has been nightly received with ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 16, Bulwer's beautiful Comedy, entitled MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. J. E. MURDOCH

Wednesday—THE GAMESTER.
Thursday—WINE WORKS WONDERS.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. J. E. MURDOCH, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 20, SECOND MURDOCH MATINEE. WILD OATS.

Rover	Mr. J. E. MURDOCH

Matinee seats can be secured now. Seats secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF CLAIRVOYANCE. LAST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 16, eighth and last representation of CLAIRVOYANCE; OR, THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES, with new scenery and a great cast.

Jean Vaubaron	EDWIN ADAMS

Wednesday—THE MARBLE HEART.
In rehearsal—MEN OF THE DAY.
Also, "THE DEAD HEART."
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.
Monday next—LADY DON.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF EAST LYNNE. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 16, the eminent and charming young artiste, LUCILLE WESTERN, for the last time, in her impersonations of LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE, in her original and only genuine Play, entitled EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT, the merits of which are nightly attested by SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

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Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

War Abroad and Peace at Home.

It is probable that Europe is on the eve of one of those great wars which in the past have formed so essential and striking a portion of her history. Whether or not immediate hostilities shall grow out of the present relations between France and Prussia, there can be but little doubt that at no distant day there is to be a gigantic trial of strength between these two nations; and the struggle, when it does come, bids fair to involve Europe.

There is something solemn and almost appalling in the frequency of these great struggles between such masses of the human family, with their attendant suffering and slaughter. The history of Europe is written in blood. Its fields have been fertilized by the dead bodies of the slain. And yet the end of these conflicts appears as far off as ever. They follow each other with almost the regularity of the seasons. No principle is at the bottom of them. The poor, blind masses are set in battle array, and made "food for powder," with hardly a thought of why or wherefore. Kings and cabinets manufacture issues from their own pride and ambition, and the people furnish the victims and pay the bills.

Not only this, but all Europe is ground down by the expense of a state of constant preparedness for war. One power arms, and all the others do it to be on an equality with her. Standing armies, vast navies, huge arsenals, crowded with the most bloody weapons of war, are the costly paraphernalia of the present arrangements of government and society in Europe.

It should be a cause of profound thankfulness on the part of Americans that we are so far removed from the circle of European politics as not to be drawn into the contests which rage there, and that on this side of the world there is no occasion for such mutual distrust and alarm among nations. So far, at least, as the United States is concerned, she has nothing to fear from foreign powers. She might disband her armies and yet be safe. It is only from domestic enemies that danger can come to us. And in this fact we see the necessity of that statesmanship which shall remove from our midst every distracting and agitating element. The terrible civil strife through which we have passed should teach us the absolute necessity of making our laws and institutions homogeneous, so far as vital and fundamental principles are concerned. There should be left no occasion for *organic* disturbance. Our late civil war grew out of the antagonism between freedom and slavery—two incongruous and incompatible things. The advocates of each professed to find it incorporated in our fundamental law. Thus grew up a contest which reached to the very foundations of the Government. Slavery having been overthrown, we should make the work complete, so that the nation shall be homogeneous. We should leave no fundamental questions unsettled, to grow up into future civil wars.

They who would exclude the entire colored race from political rights in this nation; who would tax them without giving them representation; who would make laws for them without their participation and consent, must be put down as shallow and dangerous politicians, destitute of the first elements of true statesmanship. They would plant a root of bitterness to grow up into future convulsions. No nation is safe from domestic strife so long as its organic character is not fully settled, for an occasion is offered for constant change. In this country we have adopted so much of the republican character, that any deviation therefrom is the more apparent and offensive. Our only safety lies in making the work complete, and then guarding against its inevitable hazards. All forms of government have their dangers.

But there is less danger in taking any type in its essence, than there is in keeping up a constant agitation between antagonistic principles. No possible results of universal suffrage could have precipitated this nation into such a fearful struggle as grew out of the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery.

Guarded, then, as we are, against foreign dangers, we have only to exercise a wise statesmanship in regard to our domestic policy, and peace, with all its blessings, may be our perpetual portion. Our vast domain is bound together by a thousand ties, which will every day grow stronger and stronger, when once we shall have settled our governmental structure upon the enduring basis of concordant and homogeneous principles.

BEET SUGAR IN ILLINOIS.—We have heard a great deal about introducing into this country the manufacture of sugar from beets, and we now find the statement that about 100,000 pounds of a good quality of sugar, made from beet-root, have just been received at Springfield, Ill., from a manufactory recently established in Livingston county, in that State. We trust that this statement is correct. Could this branch of manufactures become well established in this country, there is hardly any limit beyond which it might not be pushed. There are millions of acres of rich Western land that might be turned to the cultivation of beets on a large scale, at a very small cost.

"Under which King, Bezonian?"

SINCE the adoption of the Military Reconstruction bill, we have watched with anxiety the course of the public men of the South, and have published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from time to time, such speeches and letters as express their views on the duty of the Southern States under the new condition of affairs. Those who have paid attention to the subject will have noticed that, without exception, every leading statesman in the late Rebel section has advocated the acceptance of the law in good faith by the people, and the immediate reorganization of their Commonwealths under its provisions. This advice, coming as it does with such unanimity, has been considered a most encouraging sign of reconstruction, and that the leaders have thus boldly declared in favor of the course dictated by reason and necessity, is a proof that they have the best interests of the South at heart. In opposition, however, to the unanimous voice of the educated men of the South, comes the utterance of that tried and esteemed patriot Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio. We published his letter in full yesterday.

No advice comes from him to the South to adopt the plan of reconstruction dictated, and regain their rights by repentance. On the contrary, stolid opposition is inculcated. He declares that "*If the men of the South will but consent to be patient, learning to remain passive and to endure, all may yet be well.* Submission to tyrannic force, to military coercion, is one thing, voluntary servitude quite another."

It may be very well for Mr. Vallandigham, who lives in luxuriance off the proceeds of a "ten-cent subscription purse" presented him by his admirers, to talk to the impoverished people of the South of "remaining passive and enduring." The utter hypocrisy of such advice must make any sensible Southern man recoil in contempt from the man who utters it. To advise the South to remain stationary, with all capital excluded, with energies undeveloped, and military force on every hand, with no prospect, for six years at least, of any change for the better, is to advise social suicide, sectional destruction, and domestic desolation. And what is to be gained after this passive resistance for an indefinite space? Any improvement in the condition of the South when it is admitted? None whatever. On the contrary, Northern capital will show a distrust when reason is subservient to passion. Distrust on the part of the North, hatred on the part of the blacks, and political insignificance, and all this to aid the Northern Democracy of the ultra peace school! If there was required anything to show the utter worthlessness and the entire selfishness of Mr. Vallandigham, the letter we have published would furnish the required proof.

Mr. Vallandigham thinks he sees a dawn in the East, because of two things—first, the Connecticut election; and second, the failure of Congress to impeach the President. If, with all his optimism, these are the only grounds for hope visible, we do not think that the South will hesitate in its march towards a just reconstruction because of the advice of Vallandigham. The people of the late Rebel section must choose between the advice of the leaders of the radicals or of the Peace Democracy of the North. It is for them to determine whom they will follow. The old question recurs to them, "Under which king, Bezonian?"

The Decision in the Mississippi Case.

THE action of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi injunction case will meet with the almost unanimous approval of the public. It is now definitely settled that the Supreme Court has no authority to interfere with the President in the execution of the laws passed by Congress. Says the Chief Justice, in his admirable opinion:—"The Congress is the legislative department of the Government. The President is the executive department. Neither can be restrained in its action by the judicial department, though the acts of both, when performed, are, in proper cases, subject to its cognizance."

The grounds of the decision in this case will apply, we apprehend, to the cases which have been made up from Georgia and some other States. In these latter cases the end sought is the same as in the former, viz., to restrain the execution of the law; and the generals sought to be enjoined are the mere agents of the Executive. The President does not *personally* execute the laws. He does it through his constitutional agents. The decision, therefore, would seem to cover all the cases. The country may be congratulated upon this signal failure of the effort to stop the great work of reconstruction, which is now so peacefully and triumphantly progressing at the South.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.—The Democratic party in Kentucky has divided upon the State ticket in the pending canvass in that State, and a second ticket has been put in the field. The regular convention of the party, held some time ago, was controlled by the Rebel element, which went to such lengths of shameless disloyalty that the Union Democrats could not stand it, and so called a separate convention and nominated a second ticket. The main difference in the platforms of the two wings is that the Union Democrats denounce secession, and affirm the right of the Government to forcibly put down rebellion, while the "regulars" do not. Each faction claims to be in full sympathy with the Democratic party of the North.

This division in the Democratic ranks ought to give the true, straight-out radical men of Kentucky new life and hope. They should canvass the State thoroughly, and put their principles and policy plainly before the people. Kentucky is one of the most benighted spots in the Union, but we do not despair of reaching even a majority of her people with the truth in due time.

SUBMERGED.

The Flood on the Mississippi—Terrible Destruction of Property and Loss of Life—The Whole of the Lower Mississippi Valley Under Water.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAIRO, Ill., April 10, 1867.

After a tour from the head-waters of the Ohio river to New Orleans, I am led to the reflection that it would be much more commendable if the people of the United States would give some of the aid and comfort which they are lavishing upon the Cretans and Fenians to this section of their own country. No man who has not passed over this country, which looks as though the Almighty had selected it as a spot whereon to vent His wrath, can imagine the desolation and destruction which exist from Cairo to Baton Rouge. The river, which is higher than it has been for the past thirty years, has broken down the levees in thousands of places, and the country for miles wears the appearance of a vast inland sea. Houses which a few months ago were the happy homes of countless families, are now just visible above the water, which goes tearing through the many crevasses, carrying death and destruction before it. Horses, cows, pigs, and in fact everything, have been swept away, and the people in many places are left in a state bordering on absolute starvation. In some places portions of the levees are still standing. On these strips of land, six feet wide and a mile long, can be seen men, women, and children huddled together with horses, cows, and other stock which have been fortunate enough to escape the flood and reach these narrow homes of safety. Here they live, and have been living in many cases for weeks, with nothing to shelter them from the sun or storm but a few boards and drift-wood.

Hundreds, nay, thousands, of the most fruitful and elegant sugar and cotton plantations are completely inundated, and the amount of destruction is almost beyond computation. Here and there a plantation may be seen where the levees are still intact, but these cases will not average more than one in every fifteen. Those who are not already flooded live in the greatest dread of the water, which at any moment is liable to break through the frail barrier of earth and cover the whole country for miles, cutting off in an instant every avenue of escape except through the medium of boats. It is no uncommon sight to see the people residing along the river moving to and from their houses in boats; in fact, there is no other way of moving about. Life is a very uncertain commodity, and the people go to bed at night with the expectation of finding themselves miles from dry land when they wake up in the morning. It is one of the most distressing sights to see the misery and destruction which exist throughout the length and breadth of the lower Mississippi; and, as I remarked above, it would be far more commendable if the people who are sympathizing with the Cretans and other foreign nations would halt for a moment, and extend a little of their charity in this direction. I know it is against the feelings of a number of the Northern people to lend a helping hand to this section; and I know, further, that the undisguised hatred which these people bear towards the North, and their pride, forbid the asking of the smallest favor; but let us help them, whether they ask it or not. I have no fear but that our charity would be accepted, and it is our duty as Christians to give it a trial.

All the elements seemed to combine to render the destruction of this country complete, and beyond the power of human restoration. What has escaped the water has, in many cases, been caught up by fire. Vicksburg, which is situated high up on a bluff, has escaped the water, but the charred heaps of *debris* which lie about some of the principal streets give us to understand that the place has not escaped from the general destruction which appears to have been visited on the Mississippi valley. At Greenville, Mississippi, where I halted for a few hours the other day, scenes of the most abject poverty were visible on every hand among the poor negroes, and yet I know that this place is comparatively rich. A greater part of the town has been washed away during the past two or three years, and what is now left of it is completely surrounded by water. Thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed by the river, and a boat, which was regarded as the ark of safety, and in which was stored some fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods, rode out the violence of the water only to be destroyed, with everything on board, by fire.

While wandering about among the desolation which existed in the neighborhood of this place, my attention was called to a scene of the most distressing character. In a little hut on the bare ground, almost entirely surrounded by water, lay a middle-aged negro woman in the last stages of typhoid pneumonia. A little straw and some filthy rags constituted her bed, and as we entered a stench greeted us which was almost insupportable. A crust of hard, musty corn-bread lay beside her, and a broken cup, which looked as though it had not been washed for months, contained her diet for the day. I endeavored to draw from her the story of her misfortunes, but she was too weak to speak; and after two or three fruitless efforts, sank back upon her pallet of filth completely exhausted. A collection was taken up among the passengers of our boat, and quite a handsome sum of money was handed over to one of the unfortunate woman's friends, with instructions that in case she did not die before the next downward boat passed, to send her to the hospital at Vicksburg.

From what I could learn among those who waited upon the poor creature, it appears that she was found one morning about a month ago lying on the levee, where she had been landed by a passing steamer during the previous night. Here she laid until a snow storm came up, when a good-hearted blacksmith picked her up and placed her in the quarters where I first saw her. She says that she was hired by a man named Harris (let his name be printed in letters of fire), who lives in Kentucky, to work upon a plantation which he had purchased somewhere on the lower river; and having been taken sick while on the road down, was landed by his instructions at this point, as above stated. There was no agent of that noble institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, in this neighborhood, and hence this poor creature was dependent upon the charity of a people who were already in a starving condition themselves.

The passage of the Military Reconstruction bill will be of considerable service in this country. The people hate it as they hate the most loathsome reptile, but are beginning to learn that there is but one way for them to get along. The newspapers and politicians urge the people to take the bill and indorse it, not that they approve of it, or anything else that emanates from the same source, but because they are fearful that should they fight over it as they have over all other laws looking towards the reconstruction of the country, they will only do worse instead of better. They have little or no love for anything "Yankee," and this disposition appears more intense and widespread every day. The reason I am at a loss to divine. Notwithstanding this, it is a duty we owe to humanity to assist the suffering people who reside on the banks of the Mississippi.

The water in the river above Memphis has commenced to fall, and should there be no more rain in the upper country for a few days, it is hoped that there will be a chance for some of the people to rescue themselves from starvation.

One of the fruits of the deluge which has visited the valley of the Mississippi has already made its appearance. That terrible disease, the cholera, has broken out at Helena; and I am informed by a gentleman from that place that it is making sad havoc among the poor negroes. Sixteen died on last Friday in that town.

Here is another opportunity for Northern people to show their philanthropy, and return good for evil.

THE PRUSSIAN FLEET.—A Hanoverian journal says that orders have been sent to every Prussian naval station, to have the entire fleet in readiness to take the sea at any day after the first of this month.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

"THE BREAKERS."
A NEW LECTURE
BY
Rev. T. De Witt Talmage,
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18,
AT 8 P. M.,
Under the auspices of the "Philalethean Literary Association.'
Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 4 13 5t*

THE INDIANS.
S. W. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, 16th inst., 8 o'clock P. M.
Ka-me-gah-bowh, of the Chippewa tribe, and others, will address the meeting.
Friends of Justice and Peace are invited.
Joseph H. Truman, Jr., Alfred H. Love, John M. Wetherill, Edwin H. Coates, and others. Henry T. Child, M. D., Rebecca S. Hart, George W. Taylor, 4 15 2t*

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE,
APRIL 15, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, will close at this office on THURSDAY, April 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing. [4 15 2t] HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 235 South SIXTH Street.
J. MULFORD,
4 16 20 23 27 M 4 6 6t rp* Secretary.

NATURE FIGHTS DISEASE GALlantly; but don't fail to aid her when she is assailed. In all cases when there is a tendency to inflammation, the ally she most needs is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. Its effect is to prevent congestion and keep down fever.
4 16 tuths 3trp SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Lesonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuthst4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 17 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuth 4p

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

CONCERT HALL.—The sublime Paintings by Murillo of "Christ Raising Lazarus from the Dead," and the "Death of Virginia," will be exhibited on TUESDAY, April 16, and every Evening, when the audience will be presented with splendid GIFTS, of the value of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock Matinees will be given. Tickets, 25 cents for parents and children, when the children will be presented with elegant toys. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. 4 16 tf

PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE.—All parties using, or causing to be used, making, or causing to be made, any material whatsoever which shall be used for the purpose of skating, is an infringement on the patent granted to
M. C. CAMPBELL,
and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Samples of
CAMPBELL'S
PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE
may be seen at the office of his Attorney
A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.,
No. 311½ WALNUT Street.
4 12 6trp

W. H. DESKS. 111 N. 4TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. ST.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 631 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

CHESNUT HILL.—STONE MANSION on Wissahickon Pike, commanding a beautiful view. 9 rooms, and replete with every convenience. Stabling for two or three horses. To Let, furnished, $60 per month.
Also, a double, painted Stone Mansion, near the above, and of similar description for $300 per month, unfurnished. Apply to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN,
4 16 3t* No. 739 MARKET Street.

WANTED—$4000, FOR WHICH A POLICY of Insurance will be given for $10,000 as security. Address F. SEYMOUR, at this office, for three days. 4 15 3t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE WINES.
A large and fresh assortment of Champagne and other Wines, just received, consisting of
VEUVE CLICQUOT; CARTE D'OR; MOET & CHANDON'S GREEN SEAL; MUMM'S PRIVATE STOCK; IMPERIAL ROSE; CABINET AND DRY VERZENAY; BOUCHE FILL'S; HEIDSIECK & CO.; KUPFERBERG'S SPARKLING RHINE WINES; FINE GERMAN HOCKS; TABLE CLARETS; FINE CORDIALS, ETC.
All of which we offer at the agents' prices in New York, and liberal discounts to the trade.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
6 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

NATRONA
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
Price $6 50 per case of 48 boxes.
Each box will make 8 pounds of superior Hard Soap, or 175 pounds of good Soft Soap.
$100 will be paid in every instance if it does not make Prime Hard or Soft Soap, WHEN THE DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.
Liberal discounts made to large dealers.
Manufactured by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
BROKERS,
4 12 6trp] NO. 43 S. FRONT ST., PHILA.
ASK FOR "NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER."

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuth 3mrp

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:—
John Welsh, John S. Newbold, E. T. Eisenbrey, Cope Bros., Oliver Landreth, W. M. Meredith, Morris Hacker, George W. Bilgit, R. Marshall, Edward G. Clark. 4 11 1mrp*

JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE
From Crosse & Blackwell's.
RASPBERRY, APRICOT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, ORANGE, ETC.
Imported and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m 4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
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LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

LARGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY,
NEW STEAM ENGINE, ETC.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At the Mill recently occupied by the late James Wilde, situated in Upper Darby, near Kelleyville, on the Media Railroad, 6 miles from Philadelphia,
WILL BE SOLD
All the VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, including a new 60-horse Corliss Steam Engine, Tubular Boilers, with Shafting, Steam Pipes, Belting, Bobbins, Reeds, Heddles, Dye Tubs Fixtures, etc. etc.
The Machinery will be sold in lots.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery on and after the 16th inst., at the Auction Store.
THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.
4 13,16,18,20,23,25,27,29

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.
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PHILADELPHIA.
OPENING
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NEW CARPETINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
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ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
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HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
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FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.
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CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
3 16 stuthgm4p] ALL WIDTHS.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These three medicines cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia. They cleanse the stomach starts the secretions of the liver,and create an appetite for rich and nourishing food.

The Seaweed Tonic keeps the food from souring until it is digested and made into blood, which ripens the matter in the lungs, and nature throws it off.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his room.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

ROBBERIES.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the residence of Elwood Reeves, No. 918 North Seventh street, was entered by burglars and robbed of the following articles:—Fifteen silver spoons, marked "E. E. R—E—A," two overcoats, and two dress coats, a number of dresses, and $35 in money. The full amount of loss is about $125.

About 10 o'clock last evening a dwelling on Callowhill street, below Sixteenth, was made the scene of an attempted robbery. The burglars made an entrance through a rear window, which opens on to the kitchen roof. But the depredator went clumsily to work, and was finally frightened off by the screams of the lady of the house, without obtaining any booty.

A grocery store on the northwest corner of Twentieth and Callowhill streets was broken into last night, and the till overhauled. As a reward, one dollar's worth of pennies were found to remunerate the thieves.

On Sunday evening a dwelling on Tasker street, below Eighth, was ransacked by some parties unknown, who appropriated an amount of clothing and several articles of jewelry. An entrance was gained by prying off a shutter in the rear of the dwelling, and the deed was committed while the inmates were at church.

AN ANIMATED BATTERING RAM.—Now and then circumstances will change the general order of things, and use objects for purposes in exact contradistinction with their real intent. This was the case with one Philip Mogie, a colored man, who yesterday labored under a stroke of partial intoxication, in and about the neighborhood of Cadwalader and Oxford streets. While suffering from this agreeable affliction, he became excited by the persistent conduct of a well-known and very portly gentleman, who was remonstrating with Philip as to his evil course of conduct. At this Philip grew wroth, and would fain have used his arms to the discomfiture of his friend, but having but one arm, he could but use his head. Drawing himself back, he launched forward, and planted his cranium into the most vital and prominent part of his corpulent friend, with a force like unto an ancient catapault, which landed the struck to solid if not agreeable quarters. Mogie was arrested, and held by Alderman Cloud to answer, in default of $800 bail.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Frank Williams was arrested yesterday morning in Camden, by Constable Hawkins. He is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses some time since. He visited different parties, and represented that there was to be a ball for the benefit of the disabled firemen of Philadelphia and Camden, and on these representations disposed of a large number of tickets. The ball was to have come off at the National Guards' Hall last week, and those having procured tickets of course proceeded to the place. What was their dismay to behold the hall not lighted nor the doors open. Caterers, musicians, and all gave vent to their rage in oaths that would shock the refined ear. Williams has kept out of sight since the transaction, but, as is almost always the case, his career of revelling in the arms of Bacchus on his ill-gotten gains was cut short by his arrest. Alderman Hurley held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

ALL ABOUT A HORSE.—A gentleman, some few days since, came to this city to purchase horses, which he desired to take to Chester for sale and other purposes. While making his purchases he came in contact with one Henry Brock, who sold him an animal represented to be sound, a good worker, docile, etc., for the sum of $175. The bargain was concluded, the funds changed hands, and the horse-dealer shipped his stock—about thirty equines—to Chester. But the horse which he had purchased from Brock was found to be entirely worthless, possessed with the horsely affliction of "glanders," and unfit for anything at all, unless it was to be manipulated and transformed into hides, bone-dust, and glue. Accordingly, complaint was made yesterday, and Henry Brock was arrested on a charge of false pretense, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Market streets, and was bound over by Alderman Allen for a further hearing.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On the 27th of April, 1866, a girl named Ellen McNulty was living with a Mrs. Rex, in Norristown. She left suddenly and on an examination being made, several articles were found to be missing. Ellen has been at large ever since, and it is alleged that she has been playing the same trick on several other families. Detective Levy overhauled her last evening at Seventh and Arch streets. She will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, today.

ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.—Luke Knowles got into an altercation with a man at the corner of Twentieth and Pine streets, where both were engaged in work. Knowles becoming enraged at an allusion made by the other person, picked up the nearest weapon, a hammer, and made a savage onslaught upon the person of the other, and succeeded in wounding him. Luke was committed by Alderman Morrow, in default of $500 bail, to answer at Court.

LARCENY AND AN ASSAULT.—Charles A. Mintzer, Jr., was arrested last evening for an alleged theft of a gold watch and chain from a dwelling, No. 187 North Seventh street. He was committed by Alderman Fitch to answer at a further hearing, in default of $500 bail. Mintzer was also held by Alderman Hood in the same sum to appear at Court for aiding a prisoner to escape from an officer some weeks ago.

STOLE A COAT.—William Morgan, aged 23, resides in Pleasant avenue. He was last evening arrested by Officer Brown, at the corner of Seventh and St. Mary's streets, on suspicion of being engaged in the larceny of an overcoat. Alderman Morrow committed him, in default of $400 bail, to answer at a further investigation.

LECTURE.—We hope our friends will not forget the announcement of the lecture of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, to be delivered next Thursday evening. Persons who have heard it in Brooklyn and other cities, pronounce it the most brilliant production of this distinguished lecturer. We would advise all to attend.

EXONERATED.—Patrick Dockney, who was charged in the Quarter Sessions yesterday with the larceny of a watch, was acquitted, it having been shown that he was in no way implicated in the transaction. Young pleaded guilty.

GREAT SALE OF SHEFFIELD WARE.—Our readers should not forget the sale of the above goods, to take place to-morrow (Wednesday) and Thursday mornings, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery. The articles are now open for inspection, with catalogues.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—An investigation was held this morning in the case of William S. Burrill, who died on Sunday, at the Episcopal Hospital, from the effects of wounds received on the morning of the 6th of February last, at Eutaw and Cherry streets, at the hands of a party of men who had created a disturbance, and were endeavoring to escape from arrest.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased; there was a gun shot wound near the seventh rib; the ball lodged in the spinal column, and the deceased came to his death in consequence of this wound.

J. P. Kidd sworn—Came down in a Union Passenger car, on the 6th of February; there were several in the car; some of these men started after some other parties with an officer; I don't know Burrill; I didn't see the shooting.

Timothy Maher sworn—Got into the cars on the 6th of February, in Seventh street, below Race together; there were a couple of men in the car struggling about the they broke a window; don't know anything about shooting; I didn't see any one with a pistol; heards; have one; I heard of the row after the Kid Cannon and four others got into car with me; we got in at Seventh and Girard avenue; McAlear got out with me; Kid testified he got out at Seventh and Arch; the others were all out there. Robert McAlear testified he rode to Seventh and Race streets; as the cars turned around there was a window broken; I got out first and went down Race street; I told my friend (Maher) that we had better go, as some one would be arrested; we went down Race street, and Maher went into the National Guards' Hall; we had been to a wedding party, and had been imbibing pretty freely; I did not see a pistol.

Wm. Richardson testified that he got in at Richmond; at Franklin and Girard avenue a party of men got in and commenced to throw the straw around; the conductor tried to stop them, but could not; some of the party got out at Race street, and Kid rode down to Arch; two policemen gave chase to some of the party; about five minutes after they got out a report of a pistol was heard; Hoffman came back and got into the car, and I pointed him out to an officer, who arrested him; I then heard that Burrill was shot, and that he had been taken to the Hospital.

Patrick Toner testified that they got on the car at the place mentioned by the other witnesses; they commenced cutting up among themselves; I got out at Race street, and went down Race to Sixth, and down Sixth to home; Mr. Cannon got out at the same time; I saw no one in the party have a pistol, or heard any threats to resist the officers.

Josiah Hartman testified that he got on the car with the rest; saw the men get out just below Race street; I got out, but didn't see where they went; I went back into the car, when Richardson pointed me out to the officer as one of the party; I heard a pistol shot fired; I was at Seventh and Cherry streets; it sounded up Cherry street; I had no pistol that night nor saw any one with one.

James Cannon testified that he endeavored to keep the party quiet in the car; got out at Race street, as Mr. Toner testified; knew of no one having a pistol that evening.

Officer Robert Horneyard testified—On the morning of the 6th of February, he saw a party get out of the car in Seventh street, between Cherry and Race; they came down as far as Arch; there were some private officers, and the deceased wished us to go back and arrest some parties who had been creating a disturbance in the car; we pursued them, and turned up Cherry street after the parties; I saw some of them turn the corner, but could not recognize any when they saw us coming they ran up Cherry street, through Eutaw; I heard a shot fired, and Mr. John Woodward said, One of your officers has shot my brother-in-law;" Woodward had his pistol in his hand at the time; I said the officers and myself don't carry a pistol; we were about 40 feet from Cherry street; he (Burrill) was in the middle of the street on a pile of snow; I asked Woodward what made him think the officer shot him; he said he didn't know; he was very much excited; he had been drinking; I stooped down to look at the man, and I found a loaded pistol in his hand; there was one load out of it; Woodward's pistol also had one load out; the flash of the pistol was right in my face; Woodward was about three steps ahead of me when the shot was fired; he kind of ran over him (Burrill), and turned around and said, "It is my brother-in-law that is shot." Burrell told me that he was turning around for our party to come on when he was shot; he was hit in the back.

The inquest was postponed until to-morrow, on account of the absence of material witnesses.

MEETING OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of the Association of Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers of Philadelphia was held at 12 o'clock to-day, in the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 Chestnut street, William Devine, Esq., in the chair. He stated they were assembled to hear the report of the Treasurer, from which it appears that $1395 were received, and $225·66 expended, leaving a balance of $1239·34 in the treasury, $100 having been received this morning.

A recess of ten minutes was taken, in order to prepare a ticket for the election of officers. The following were declared elected:—

President—William B. Devine.
Vice-Presidents—Robert Patterson, A. Campbell.
Treasurer—L. W. Catlell.
Directors—Samuel D. Biddle, Dennis B. Kelly, A. Campbell, W. R. Garsed, George Bullock, John Dobson, Lewis Schofield, Charles H. Craig, John McCreight, Duncan White, John Farnum, George P. Evans.

Mr. Devine, on taking the chair, stated that he desired to be excused from making a speech.

Mr. Campbell moved that for all general meetings a notice be served on each member, and any matter for discussion be specified on the notice, whether recommended by the Association or by the Board of Directors. Adopted.

Mr. Kelly suggested that measures should be taken by the association to have the five per cent. tax taken off of cotton.

General Patterson suggested as a subject for discussion at next meeting, "The equalization of taxation of all labor." Adjourned.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—James Addel, aged thirty-five, was arrested last evening, at Front and Canal streets, on the charge of complicity in a larceny of late occurrence. Alderman Shoemaker committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

SPRING CLOTHING, of all kinds, Men's, Youth's, and Boys', selling daily in large quantities, at such a reduction in prices as would seem incredible. Call and examine. We are daily introducing new styles.

HALF-WAY 'BETWEEN' FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

SILVERWARE AT MEAD & CO.'S.—To select a tea-set, or any manner of silver table-ware, is at once most difficult, and productive of many doubts, with the usual complement of fears. But when one enters an establishment where the variety is unbounded, and yet each style tastefully and elegantly designed, and, withal, unique and beautiful, doubts can no longer be entertained, for any selection will be satisfactory. Just such an institution as we have named is that of Mead & Co., who formerly were located on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, but now are established at No. 910 Chestnut street, second floor. Here will be found arrayed all manner of table service—the finest of silverware—either plain, ornamented, or richly chased, to suit the varying tastes of patrons. Not only have they one of the finest stocks on hand, but are now finishing articles of superior workmanship and design. In addition to the superiority of the ware itself, notice should be taken also of their scale of prices, ranging from $24 upward for complete and beautiful sets of tea-service. Silverware of all the various and needful kinds are here to be found, awaiting close examination.

AN IMPORTANT SALE will be held at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, at their auction rooms, No. 240 Market street. On the catalogue of goods to be then disposed of, we find articles of use and value to almost every one. The stock consists of the newest styles of Linen, Silk, and Feather Fans, of Parisian manufacture; Parisian Dress, Cloak, Mantilla, and Bonnet Trimmings and Buttons, in jet, crystal, and amber; pocket-books and Wallets, of all kinds; sets of Rings, Chains, and Earrings, in jet; Brushes and Combs, of all sorts; Kid Gloves and Lace Mitts; Sun Umbrellas and Parasols; White Goods, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

On Thursday morning, likewise, at the same time and place, there will be another important sale of Bohemian Glass and French China Ware, and Silver-Plated Ware, recently imported by Messrs. Kittel, Klengenberg & Co., of New York. In this stock will be found every conceivable article of Glass and China Ware, whether useful or ornamental, together with a fine assortment of tea sets and table articles, trebly plated with silver on pure white metal. We bespeak for these sales a large attendance and a lively competition.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

"QUAKER WEEK!" Clothing for Quaker Week, or any other week, of suitable material and prices, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price store, under the Continental. See our goods and prices!

CONRAD BROTHERS, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Toilet and Fancy Articles, No. 1107 Chesnut street, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

A HARD CASE.—A gentleman who had suffered many months with FEVER and AGUE, purchased two boxes of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specific for that disease, for $1·00. He found himself cured before he had taken half one box, and in his gratitude sent his boy to know if the agent would *take back the other box and refund the fifty cents.* The agent declined to comply, thinking the cure cheap at $1·00. See advertisement in another column.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, have opened an assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps—splendid goods. Also, all the novelties in Hats for Gentlemen and Youth.

A WARNING.—Beware of spurious extracts of deleterious,
Can frauds compare with pure "Night-Blooming Cereus?" —*Bath Courier.*

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Tutter's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING UNDERCLOTHING. McINTIRE & BRO.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Undercloth ing. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

PHIPPS—DE WOLF.—On the 7th day of March, by the Rev. Adam Wallace, at the residence of the bride, both of this city. No cards.

WAGNER—CRANS.—On Wednesday afternoon, April 3, at the Parsonage, Church of the Evangelists, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, FREDERICK M. WAGNER to HALLIE L. WILLCOX, second daughter of the late William J. Crans, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DALRYMPLE.—On the 13th instant, Mr. EVAN DALRYMPLE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 712 S. Fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church for services and interment.

FERGUSON.—On the 15th instant, JOHN FERGUSON, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 809 S. Fourth street, below Shippen, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Solemn High Mass at St. Philip's Church. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery.

KERNS.—On the 15th instant, JACOB KERNS, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Franklin Fire Company, also the Flomerfelt B. B. C., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 605 Moss street, below Seventh, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LEVER.—On the 15th instant, AMELIA, wife of Xavier Lever, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 2230 Shippen street.

ASHLAND ENCAMPMENT, No. 45, I. O. of O. F.—The members are requested to meet at the HALL on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th instant, at 2½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late Brother, Patriarch EVAN DALRYMPLE.
The Order is respectfully invited.
HENRY EDMONDS, C. P.

STAIR RODS OF VARIOUS LENGTHS AND Breadths, and Stair Rod Eyes, Buttons, and Bands, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT ICE-PICKS, ICE-PICKS AND MALlets, Ice Tomahawks and Axes, Ice Tongs, Ice Cream Freezers, and other seasonable Hardware, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE GARDENERS' COMPANION, BY AN adjustible centre, becomes in different positions a Spade, Hoe, Rake, and Weeding Fork—thus combining four tools in one small article. For sale, with other miniature and full size Garden Implements, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by J. L. CAPEN,
2 14uths3mrp] at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

HORSE-COVERS, LAP RUGS, WOOL MATS, Spring and Summer Styles Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 mths5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
R. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
GET
THE EXCELSIOR,
THE AMERICAN,
THE ICE KING
REFRIGERATORS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE
4 10] 5p NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOmestic ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDER.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE.
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Report of Markets to 2 o'Clock To-day.
By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 16, 2 P. M.—Consols for money, 91½. American securities are firm, and the quotations without change.

LIVERPOOL, April 16, 2 P. M.—Wheat has advanced 2d. since the opening, and is now quoted at 14s. 5d. for California white. The other markets are without change.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 16, 2 P. M.—The yachts Henrietta, Vesta, and Fleetwing, are all preparing to go to sea.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, April 16.

Business in Cabinet.

The Tenure of Office act is up for consideration before the Cabinet to-day. The question is what power the President has over a vacant office after the Senate adjourns.

The Injunctions.

The Rebel authorities who come on here to urge the injunction business, are disappointed at the result. They can get no decision till December.

A Question Settled.

The Senate has extended the day of final adjournment to 4 P. M. on Thursday, but it may be changed.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The schooner Elizabeth, with coal, from Elizabethport for Norwich, Conn., was sunk off New London last night. Crew saved.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—The pilot boat Maryland reports having boarded the ship Osceola, from Callao for Hampton Roads, with guano; also, the brigs Cleta, Fanny, Senorita, Water Witch, and Masonic, from the West Indies; and brig Marathon, from Savannah; all bound for Baltimore.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 88¾; Reading, 99½; Canton, 42; Erie, 55¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 86¾; N. Y. Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 113¾; Cumberland preferred, 29; Virginia 6s, 63½; Missouri 6s, 94; Hudson River, 92; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 109½; do., 1864, 108; do., 1865, 108¾; new issue, 107¾; 10-40s, 98; 7-30s, first issue, 106; all others, 105½. Sterling exchange, 109; sight bills, 109¾. Gold closed at 134¾.

THE NAVAL DIFFICULTY AT CALLAO.

The following letter, from Admiral Dahlgren to United States Minister A. P. Hovey, in relation to the difficulties arising out of the refusal of a Peruvian naval commander to extend the usual courtesies to the officers of our Government vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso, has been sent to the State Department:—

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP POWHATAN, BAY OF CALLAO, February 16.—His Excellency the United General A. P. Hovey—Sir:—I have received your note of the 9th, enclosing the translation of a note addressed to you on the 8th by his Excellency the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs. I find myself obliged to protest against the conclusions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the course of reasoning which leads thereto, in which I also notice several important omissions.

With the view of presenting a full understanding of all the facts of the case, I take this occasion to recapitulate the events in the order of their occurrence:—

First. The Government of Peru found it convenient to make use of the services of a citizen of the United States, who, having committed the greatest offense known to our laws, and those of every other country, had left the United States without permission of the authorities, so far as I am informed, and remains to this day excluded from the general pardon granted by the President of the United States, on which account he is disabled from dissolving his connection with the United States, and from the choice of a new national allegiance, which principle is affirmed in the last annual message of the President. This disability to accept public office extends even to those of a domestic character; for the United States Government would not permit ex Commander Semmes, similarly situated to exchange the cockle, to exercise the duties of a Probate Judge in the State of Alabama, though he had been elected to the office by the people.

Second. Rear-Admiral Tucker, having been clothed with high rank and command by the Peruvian Government, was visited on his arrival at Valparaiso by the commander of a United States ship, and rightly repelled the courtesies tendered him by that officer.

Third. The Government of the United States having formally expressed a hope that this act "will be discountenanced by the Government of Peru, and that he (Admiral Tucker) will be required to make the proper apologies for his conduct," I do not learn that this reasonable expectation has been gratified, and the silence of Mr. Secretary Seward, mentioned by Mr. Pacheco, does not seem to imply acquiescence in the position of the Peruvian Government, that the affair was personal, and therefore required no official reparation.

Fourth. In this condition of things the usual courtesies which would have been paid to a *bona fide* Peruvian officer, who had not already refused them, were withheld by a United States ship-of-war duly authorized to do so.

Fifth. Upon which, as I learned informally from yourself, Rear-Admiral Tucker issued an order suspending all courtesies to United States officers on the part of Peruvian naval officers, though he himself omitted the first act of the kind.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is pleased to endorse this action, on the ground that the refusal to salute Mr. Tucker under these circumstances is a slight to the Peruvian flag, which I entirely disclaim. The salute of a national flag is twenty-one guns, which has always been paid to the Peruvian flag by our vessels when capable of firing a salute. That of a Rear-Admiral is never twenty-one guns; it is also individual, not national, though official, and not private, and therefore is the subject of claim by those entitled to it, but not on the ground of a national salute. One may be given while for special reasons the other is withheld. The Tuscarora did actually salute the flag of Peru on anchoring here, though the same vessel did not salute Rear-Admiral Tucker when he hoisted his flag at Valparaiso. And in this proceeding Mr. Tucker must himself have recognized the fact of difference in the nature of salutes, because I am not aware that he even complained of not being saluted by the Tuscarora.

The question, as it now stands, is properly to be settled by the concurrence of both Governments, being international, not domestic; but pending this, its proper solution, Peru takes the decision into her own hands, and while our State Department has signified its expectation of an apology for the conduct of Admiral Tucker, the Government resorts to a retaliatory measure, going far beyond the original limits of the case, and thus involves indiscriminately all the naval officers of the United States and the *bona fide* Peruvian naval officers, who have no concern in the matter.

This wears the appearance of dictation in regard to an interest of the United States that cannot fail to impress our Government and people very unfavorably, and which must be ineffectual. His Excellency Mr. Pacheco is pleased to conclude his note by saying, "I can affirm to your Excellency, in the name of the Supreme Chief, that if courtesy be shown to our officers and ships it will be immediately returned." I will assure the Minister of Foreign Affairs in return that no courtesy will be withheld or has been from the Peruvian flag, or from any *bona fide* Peruvian officer, which is due to either. The exceptional case of Admiral Tucker is not included with either, and I may add that in one instance a proper courtesy paid to *bona fide* Peruvian officers was not returned. Captain Strong reports to me as follows:—

"Admiral Tucker's conduct to me has not prevented me from fulfilling the usual civilities between friendly nations, as when the Independencia returned here on the 26th of October, after an absence of seventy-two days, I called on board, saying, 'I have called to pay my respects to the officers.' Though the Admiral's flag had been shifted to that ship the day before. The visit has not been returned."

The date of the visit referred to has since been given to me as the 30th of October, 1866.

In conclusion, nothing more is asked at the present time, by myself, than the revocation of the offensive order, leaving the entire question in regard to the status and conduct of Admiral Tucker as it now stands, to rest on its own merits and the joint decision of the Governments of the two countries.

My own action has been communicated to the Navy Department, under whose authority I act, and sufficient time has not elapsed for a reply. Meanwhile it would not be proper for me to make any change in the position I have taken.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Thomas Carrol was charged with assault and battery upon John Clendenning. It appears that Mr. Carrol, the defendant, with a partner, rents from the prosecutor a second-story room, in Unity street, near Leiper, Frankford, in which they carry on the weaving business. At the time of the leasing of the room there was a stairway leading from this room to the floor above, which stairway was reserved by Mr. Clendenning for his own use.

Not long since he removed this stairway, and for the time allowed the defendant and his partner to use the space made, but not giving them absolute right under a written agreement. Again he went to the place with two workmen to rebuild the stairway, and was ordered out of the room. Mr. Clendenning went back to reason with the defendant, and was moving some articles out of his way when he was attacked by him. The witness testified that the defendant raised a hatchet to strike Mr. Clendenning, and was prevented from doing so by one of the workmen.

The defense set up that they had a positive right to this space by the removal of the stairway; that the prosecutor had been ordered out of the room, over which defendant had complete control, and having refused to go out, it was attempted to put him out, no more than necessary force having been used.

The jury, after considering the evidence a short while, requested the Judge to charge them concerning this space in dispute; and his Honor told them that unless it was shown that the prosecutor had by a written agreement given the defendant a right to the space, which had been reserved at the original leasing, the defendant had no claim whatever to it. This seemed satisfactory to the jury at the time, and they retired to deliberate; but they finally returned, saying there was such a vital difference in the conclusions they had come to, that it was utterly impossible to render a verdict. The Court discharged them from a further consideration of the case.

It may be Christian care and conscientiousness that prevent the jury from making a verdict; but as the same thing has happened within ten days, in comparatively simple cases, it may also be either stubbornness or stupidity.

William Powders and Cornelius Butler were charged with having assaulted Calvin Sower, and having taken from him a pistol and some money. Officer Hoover testified that on last Friday evening he saw Sower at Front and Washington streets, and he appeared as if he had been severely beaten; his face bleeding, his neck bruised, and his hand cut. The man said he had been beaten, and took the officer to the place where he said the men had attacked him; but when he came to the place he didn't seem to recognize any one, and had started away, when Butler told the officer to arrest him. The result of it was that Sower was taken before an alderman, and Butler and Powders arrested the next morning. A pistol and some money were taken from the defendants.

Sower stated that he came to the city last Friday from Middletown, Dauphin county, in this State, to settle some business with Young & Butler, candy merchants; he went to Butler's house to see him, and not finding him there, he went to a neighboring lager-beer saloon, where he saw Butler; he went up and offered to shake hands with Butler, who said he wished to have nothing to do with him, and walked out; he followed, and started to speak again, when Butler knocked him down; he was badly beaten, and his money and pistol were taken from him; after the affray was over Powder was seen to have the pistol; and during the fight he was seen to strike Sower with the pistol.

The defense alleged that when Butler went out of the saloon Sower came out and took hold of him by the shoulder. Butler turned round, caught him by the collar and struck him. Sower drew his pistol and cocked it. Powders then took the pistol from him. No money was taken from him, and the pistol was taken only to prevent bloodshed. It was also alleged that Sower had been to Butler's house several times that day, and had been repeatedly ordered away, and on this account Butler was very angry. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—George C. Miller vs. Benjamin H. Sleeper. An action to recover commission upon a sale of real estate. Verdict for defendant.

Adam P. Young vs. Nicholas P. Harris. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff, $55·91.

Richard M. Speakman vs. Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Co. An action to recover a balance due on a horse sold by plaintiff to defendants. Verdict for plaintiff, $83·60.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Eliza H. Vaux, Assignee of the Western Soup Society, vs. Hester G. Mcnutt, Administratrix of William McNutt, deceased. Verdict for the plaintiff for $135·72

Henry Wallace & Co. vs. Hester McNutt, Administratrix of William McNutt, deceased. Verdict for the plaintiff for $726·24.

Henry Duhring, Assignee of Charles Dupree, vs. F. Carroll Brewster and M. G. Morris, Executors of William Morris, deceased, defendants, and E. G. Morris, terre-tenant. Verdict for the plaintiff for $6067.

Thomas Stewardson, Executor, vs. John Rogers, Administrator. Verdict for plaintiff for $2560.

William P. Hafts & Co. An action on a book account. Verdict for the plaintiff for $118·24.

Robert M. White vs. Joseph L. Moss and John Crawford. An action of replevin for rent in arrears. Verdict for defendants, $150.

E. B. Franklin & Co. vs. Margaret Moffitt, administratrix of Adam Moffitt, deceased. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—J. M. Blood vs. Joy, Coe & Co. A feigned issue to test the ownership of certain goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

Samuel Cooper vs. Thomas Gready. An action to recover damages for alleged breach of contract. On trial.

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SPEECH BY THEODORE TILTON, ESQ., EDITOR OF THE "N. Y. INDEPENDENT."

EVERY AMERICAN IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Introductory Speech by Robert Purvis.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A large audience assembled last evening at Concert Hall to hear a lecture from Mr. Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*, upon "The Corner-Stone of Reconstruction," delivered under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. The exercises were opened with music by the "Black Swan," after which was delivered the following

Introductory Speech of Mr. Robert Purvis.

I share with you, ladies and gentlemen, and with you, Mr. Chairman, in the felicitation of welcoming our highly gifted and honored friend here to-night. He is no new man among us. Not an Abolitionist coming out or made up from the necessities which the war has imposed. Not one who needed to be convinced that human liberty and rights did not depend upon the color of the skin or the texture of the hair, but as a natural born lover of truth and justice, of humanity, and of freedom. He has been from youth to manhood the earnest believer, and faithful and able and eloquent advocate of that great republican law which declares equality of rights of the black man. (Applause.)

And now, accepting, as our noble friend does, and as we all do, that the abolition of slavery in our country is a fact, and a living fact, that the accursed and bloody monster is dead, *dead*, DEAD, beyond the possibility of resuscitation—ay! sir, even beyond whatever power remains—yet our friend is fully alive to another important fact, which proves that the work of anti-slavery is unaccomplished, and that is, that the foul and fatal spirit of the demon exists still in the haughty and God-defying lines of caste, and in the bitter hate and contempt and scorn of the colored race.

Hence our distinguished friend grapples with the vital issue of the hour, with all the intense earnestness of his earnest nature, and advocates that only form of political and republican freedom. (Applause.) I have the honor, ladies and gentlemen, to present to you to-night the advocate of human rights, in the person of Theodore Tilton. (Tremendous applause.)

Speech of Theodore Tilton.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—My friend who has presented me to you has taken occasion to say that I am not a new man. Allow me to reciprocate that compliment, and say that, despite his grey hairs, his five minutes of eloquence have proven to you that he is not an old man. (Applause.) To-night it feels like summer time, and the lecture system, like the winter's snow, begins to melt away in the spring. If you are glad that your course of eight lectures ends here to-night, I am glad that my course of eighty lectures ends here to night. We may congratulate each other.

Thirty years ago, when De Tocqueville came to this country to look at our institutions, and went home and wrote a book, he made this remark:—"The Americans speak for a federal, the French for a national government." But that was a generation ago. Now, thanks to an overruling Providence, the Americans have not only a federal, but they have made it a national government.

The question I bring to you this evening is, and which you are to consider while you are fanning yourselves:—"How shall we reset these ten States upon the solid rock?" In other words, "What shall be the corner-stone of reconstruction?" Now it is idle to settle, it is idle to touch, what Mr. Lincoln used to call the pernicious question, whether the States are in the Union or out of it; for suppose they are in—How are they in? They are in because they never were out. If they never were out of the Union, they were in during the war. But if the ten States were in the Union during the war, and yet out of Congress, the ten States cannot be in the Union now and yet out of Congress, and I am content that they shall remain so awhile.

Now, how multitudinous have been the plans for rejoining the broken fragments of the dissevered Union! First of all we had the plan of Andrew Johnson; then the plan of the Constitutional amendment; then that displacing the one and supplementing the other, viz., the military plan of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Let us inquire what is the difference between these three.

Long ago you were told that, except for the Constitutional amendment, a white man in the South would have twice the political power of the white man of the North. I blush as I mention it, that when Robert E. Lee goes to the poll and gives his one vote, it counts equal to the two votes of General Grant and General Sherman; and that is a fact. Now, in the light of that fact, let all these three plans be traced by the shadows which they cast.

Andrew Johnson's plan is that a negro shall have no vote, and a Rebel shall have two. The Constitutional amendment is, the negro may have no vote, the Rebel may have one. The military plan is that, as the white man of the South has a vote, the black man of the South shall have a vote. I wish to add another plan to the three, and that plan simply to consist in an amendment to the Federal Constitution which, at one beneficent stroke, reaching to the North and South alike, wherever it sees an American citizen, whether white or black, whether in South Carolina or Connecticut, shall give to that American citizen the American citizen's franchise. (Applause.)

While a few months ago it was of consequence to consider the plan of Andrew Johnson, it is of consequence no longer. The verdict of the people fell upon it like a millstone and ground it to powder. What shall be said of the man who for this office is to be honored, who for himself is to be dispised? This is the man for whom the police cleared open a path through half a nation of astonished spectators, that he might make the pilgrimage of Billingsgate from Abraham Lincoln's chair to Abraham Lincoln's grave. Shame! I say. Hear him say "With the Army in my right hand and with the Navy in my left, were it not for my exceeding grace of humility, I should stand your *dictator*." An insult to every soldier and sailor of the republic; a double insult to his two travelling companions, Grant and Farragut; for it was as much as to say, with gestures speaking louder than words, "These two Lieutenants of mine, whom you cheer while me you hiss, are but the patient servitors waiting to hear of my supreme design, and to leap to my side, and to cover me, like Mohammed, under the shadow of their crossed swords."

But this is the man who denies constitutionality to the Congress which was elected at the same time he was elected Vice-President. If the Thirty-ninth Congress was unconstitutional, what then is Andrew Johnson? A Congress before whose sober Senate I saw him stand a drunken man. A Congress whose bills he signed, or whose bills he vetoed, until the vetoes, like that applauding echo that doth fall again, rebounded upon the President, vetoing a veto. A Congress from whose appropriations of money he pays for his daily bread, and for his daily drink, and perhaps the last costs more than the first. A Congress before the solemn bar of whose successor I devoutly trust Andrew Johnson will yet bow his head as a President impeached. (Tremendous applause.)

I believe that if the House of Representatives shall draw the indictment, and if the Senate shall try the case, if the Chief Justice shall pronounce the sentence, warm as it is, fans in your hands though there may be, and though summer time be now upon us, you would away violently out of Concert Hall, and run to a Methodist Church, and borrow a hearty "Amen." (Applause and laughter.)

But it is idle to waste breath on Andrew Johnson. It is more important to consider the proposition, Andrew Johnson being out of the way, what shall be substituted in his place? Now, there are those who cry out for the Constitutional amendment, for the military plan offers to the South the Constitutional amendment. The Democratic party say to us, Why don't you stand by the Constitutional amendment? If I am to speak with the voice of a trumpet here to all parts of the country, I would say, "Down with the Constitutional amendment," excellent as are many of its features, vital and necessary as they are to any safe plan for the reconstruction of the Union.

For instance, the Constitutional amendment provides for the payment of the national debt. Good! It provides for the repudiation of the Rebel debt. Good! It provides for the incorporation of the Civil Rights bill into the Constitution. Good! It provides that the ringleaders of the Rebellion, of a certain grade of office, shall be deprived of the power to exercise the ballot, or to sit in a political chair. Good! None of these features can we afford to omit from our final plan of reconstruction; but the Constitutional amendment, however excellent in itself, nevertheless, considered as a plan of reconstruction, or considered as Congress in the bill considers it, as part of the plan of reconstruction, reconstructs nothing.

Tell me, did you join in the offer that the ten unreconstructed States shall, when they ratify this amendment, thereupon return to your vacant chairs? Have you made such an offer? What meant you by it? Well, certainly you did not mean that if the ten unreconstructed States should reject the Constitutional amendment, they should thereupon resume their original seats. Well, how many of the ten States have ratified the amendment? Not one! How many of the ten States have rejected the amendment? Every one! The whole ten, in solemn succession, have struck down the Constitutional amendment. It has proved like a rope of sand, and has dissolved away, and it ought to be stricken out of the new bill.

As a scheme for the reconstruction of the Union, I say that it had excellent features. So it has, looking upon one side of the coin, but turn to the other. What record is graven thereon? A sad story of injustice. The Constitutional amendment commits the political vote of the negro into the hands of the Rebels; and though the Legislature of Pennsylvania has been pledged to it, I am no party to such a surrender.

It says to the aristocrat of South Carolina, Sir, you vote of course; you are a gentleman; you are white. As to the negro, we wish him well, but as to whether or not he shall vote, we consult your preferences.

Now, sir, I don't mean to consult their preferences. The question whether or not the black man shall have the ballot, which speaks to all citizens alike, is a question which is not to be referred to the aristocrat of South Carolina; a question which is not to be referred to the cavalier of Mississippi; a question which is not to be referred to the first families of Virginia. It is a question that is to be referred only to the victorious and majestic North. It is not their question, it is ours.

I know it is said that the Constitutional amendment will do some good, and that the military plan for the reconstruction of the ten States opens by appealing to the interests of the South, touching her to the quick in her desire to enjoy her basis of representation, and that it will gradually drive the ballot into the negroes' palm, and this will at last be the result. I deny it. That is a question of fact to be determined by the temper of the Southern people. Well, who knows their temper? Alexander Stephens himself told me—"Sir, if you place your hopes in the fact that this Constitutional amendment shall be made part of the organic law, and deliver into the negroes' grasp the ballot, it will never come."

Perhaps you want the amendment. I don't. Suppose that you had stopped Abraham Lincoln's 186,000 negro troops, and said, Boys, under what banner do you fight? Under the banner of emancipation. Against what enemy do you fight? Against our old enemy, the slaveholders. What is to be your condition after the war? And, with a prophetic vision of this Constitutional amendment, you had stopped the men of the regiment and said, after you have conquered the enemy, and put him on his knee—Kneel you with him, a beggar and petitioner at his hands for your political rights. It would have chilled the ardor of those noble men, and that banner which they carried proudly to victory they might have cast scornfully upon the field, and the names of Port Hudson and Fort Wagner might never have been written in American history.

I deny the right of the ten States to accept, reject, or entertain the amendment. You do not give their legislators permission to sit side by side in the Capitol with your Representatives of the North, for the purpose of altering the laws of the land. If they cannot touch a law of the land, how can they touch the supreme law of the land? To concede to them this right is to concede them a right above all rights, and that stands central and supreme, the crown of all. God grant that it will never be made!

We have had a new scheme of reconstruction in the promise of general amnesty and impartial suffrage. Two great questions lie locked up in that proposition—the question of amnesty, the question of suffrage. Shall we give it to the South? I call you to witness that of all the parties of the North, from the beginning of the Rebellion till now, the one above them all is the extreme radical party of the North.

The way to pardon a great conspiracy is to pardon the many and punish the few; and in the punishment of that few what penalty has been asked—death? The radical party thirsts for no man's blood. Confiscation? It begrudges no man's property. Exile? It has too much respect for foreign nations to banish American renegades to foreign shores, unless they go to Russian America. (Applause).

Mr. Henry S. Foote, honorable and dishonorable (applause), for I would not willingly withhold any man's titles (applause), proposes as his scheme that the North and the South assemble in mass convention, and debate and decide on equal terms. But what gives to the South the right to sit with the North and decide on equal terms? The North is the conqueror and makes the terms. The South is conquered and accepts the terms. Let the North stand on her dignity; let the South kneel on her humility.

From the dead body of General Wadsworth was taken a blood-stained letter, written by Abraham Lincoln, declaring that if in the reconstruction there should be amnesty to the South, there should be likewise suffrage for the negro. Think you the yet unmartyred President forecast a war of races? Andrew Johnson himself, in front of the capitol at Nashville, uttered that memorable speech which, more than any other that fell from his lips, sprang up to make him Vice-President. He said, "That loyal men alone, whether white or black, should govern the State." Did Andrew Johnson then mean to threaten a war of races? After he wrote his famous letter to Governor Sharkey about the matter, he says:—"Now let us outwit the radicals." But the poor man has never dreamed that the "radicals" are never to be outwitted.

"Let us give," said he, "the franchise to those negroes that fought in the war, or to those that have $250;" and you remember what he added: "This," said he, "you can do with perfect safety." That is to say, Andrew Johnson himself being witness, we can have a war of races with perfect safety. Still, if this continent should shake and quiver to the battle of the races, who are to be subdued? Is the negro to strike the blow? If the negro has borne his wrong so patiently, will he not bear his right as patiently? Is it for him to strike the blow?

"Whence come wars and fightings among you?" From justice? From equity? Does it issue from the denial of man's rights? If there shall be a war of races here, it will not be because the negro stands possessed of the rights of other men; it will be because he lies stripped of the rights of other men.

History, it is said, repeats itself; but on the second provocation the bloody spectacle of St. Domingo will be outstripped on this continent. Aristocracy is the first occasion of a nation's decline. France frets under it. England surely will go into a dignified decline under it, except that John Bright disturbs her gouty rest, and infuses new life into her. Did you read his speech, in which he set his royal heart to beating down the wrongs of Ireland?—and he said the degradation of the Irishman is not in his race, but in his condition. I would pluck up the words and transplant them on the other side of the sea, and tell them to flower forth into the declaration, that the degradation of the negro is not in his race; it is in his condition. (Applause.)

Well, don't applaud it to me. Arise, go to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and tell them to remove the condition and to break down the barrier. (Applause.) Sweep away the obstacles and give the man a chance. When I stood under the shade of those two oaks, one at the head and the other at the feet of our martyred President, I stooped and gathered a few unwithering memories of his unwithering name. I said, Blessed is the man who links his fortunes with the lowly, for behold his name shall be emblazoned among the proud. (Applause.)

Mr. Tilton continued his remarks at great length, occupying over two hours in his address; after which Professor Philip Lawrence recited "Sheridan's Ride," and after music by the celebrated Black Swan, the audience dispersed much pleased.

THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JAFFA.

Visit of the Agent of the United States Government.

Correspondence of Chicago Evening Journal.

JAFFA, Palestine, Thursday, March 11.—My first visit, after arriving here, was to the American colony recently located in Jaffa. The accounts in the various newspapers of America and England in regard to the condition of this colony have been of such a character as to attract much attention throughout the civilized world. Mr. Seward, our Secretary of State, has recently appointed an agent to come here and make a thorough examination into the affairs and prospects of the colony.

This agent (Rev. Mr. Bidwell, of the *Eclectic Magazine*, New York), was a fellow-passenger with me from Egypt. He seems to be well qualified for the work he has undertaken. In company with Mr. Bidwell and others I called upon Mr. Adams, the President of the colony, heard him preach in the evening, and learned enough of the situation and prospects of the people to justify a brief article in regard to them and the strange opinions which have led so many to leave the land of their birth and emigrate to this far-off country. The colony numbers about one hundred and sixty persons, old and young. The majority of the members express themselves entirely satisfied with their situation and prospects. But a very respectable minority are in favor of returning to America. At the meeting last night a vote was taken by Mr. Bidwell on these two questions:—"First, Are you satisfied in regard to your situation here?" The vote was a unanimous one in the affirmative. "Second, Do any of you wish to return?" All voted no but one. This exception was a pale-faced and decidedly intellectual-looking woman. She, in accents sad and plaintive, said, "I wish to gome home to America." I confess the word home sounded strongly sweet to me, and my sympathies are decidedly with the lone voter.

Mr. Adams, and all with whom I have conversed, are of the opinion that the colony will be a success. Religiously, they believe that Christ's government will be established in Palestine, and that the whole land will enjoy a prosperity and glory unparalleled in history. They say that they have had an abundance to eat and drink during their sojourn here, and now have about three hundred acres under cultivation, which bid fair to produce a large yield of corn, wheat, potatoes, and the necessaries of life. Four adults and seven children have died since the colony settled here.

The colony have built quite a number of houses, having brought the lumber all the way from Maine. A three-story hotel is now being erected in the village, and is well under way. All the members speak in the highest terms of the kindness of the Turks and Arabs to them, and in very strong terms of the unkindness and unfairness of the American Vice-Consul at Jaffa. JAMES P. SANFORD.

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Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

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SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
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CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.

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1028 CHESNUT.

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The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE

8 1½

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases.

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
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And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 1t] EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. 1 19 3m

January 1, 1867.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc., etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government, and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1866; May 1, 1867. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 630 ARCH Street Philadelphia.

Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—R. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premius Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

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NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEER.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
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BARKER, BROS. & CO.
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S. HARVEY THOMAS.

4 3 1m]

NEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY

BANKER,

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NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

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FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

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FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. 3 NASSAU NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 11½

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at sign market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

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WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address H. HALL & CO., No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. $25.

4 6 1m

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS,

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

From Le Follet.

It is just now rather amusing to inspect the novelties of the season; for while on one side we find all the pretty, light, and fresh-looking materials ready for the first spring sunshine, on the other we have still the more luxurious and rich textures, which we can by no means relinquish at present. For those economically inclined, it is that intermediate season when last summer or evening dresses may be remodelled, and worn for a short time as tour-reaux. There are dresses of a new style, which at first sight appear rather luxurious, but in reality may be made at comparatively small cost. They are of broche material, over skirts of satin or taffetas. It is true the embroidery is often in gold, and is expensive, but it can be used as basquines, or tunics, or quilles. For instance, on a black satin dress a little out of the present fashion, having procured a few yards of this beautiful silk, embroidered either in gold or colored flowers, the seams of the skirt—which, we will presume, has been cut entirely on the bias, and without a plait at the front, should be covered with this material, and bands of the same placed on the body and sleeves. Should the dress be colored satin or gros grain, the brocade should be a black satin ground, with colored, gold, or silver flowers. We must mention that the bands should be cut quite wide at the bottom, gradually decreasing towards the waist. Instead of the broche silk or satin, some ladies might prefer the bands made of black velvet, scolloped on each side, and edged round with gold cord or lace. There is some idea that open sleeves will be worn, but of this, perhaps, it is rather too early to speak decnitely. Of the fact that dresses are no longer made quite without plait we may speak positively; they have either one very large plait at the back, or are very frequently gathered, or else a plait in the middle of the back, and one smaller at each side, the front being always plain. Gold and silver tulle, gauze, or tarletan are generally preferred for ball dresses, especially by young ladies, but they even have not unfrequently adopted the poult-de-soie antique as a tunic, or the whole dress made simply with a long train—we presume chiefly on account of its greater durability, for there can be no doubt thinner material is more elegant and suitable. Lyons broches, silks or satins will be fashionable this spring, we believe. Plain silks are trimmed in a simple fashion. One very pretty style is that of very narrow bias es of satin, matching the color of the dress, placed up in the front breadths. It is better always to have some trimming on the front of the skirt, even if it be only pockets. Now the dimensions of crinoline are so very much diminished, great attention and skill are needed to line the hem of the skirt so that it sets well. Flowers are still worn as ornaments, ear-rings, brooches, etc.—and some wedding-dresses have had the buttons on the body formed of orange flowers. Necklaces are made of flowers put on velvet, or of small pieces of coral, or small beads worked in a pattern, or large beads in a single row. Jet necklaces are now worn with high bodies; they are made of a row of beads fastened on to velvet of a light shade, blue, red, etc., along the edge of which is sewn a row of jet pendants. The style of necklace called *collier de chien*, dog collar, is made just to fit close round the throat, and with long ends behind. Similar colliers, with amber or steel, are also worn with high dresses or with white canezous. Lingerie is more and more tasteful and charming; white vestes or bodies with or without the colored veste over, or made in fine organdie with insertions of Cluny or Valenciennes lace, or of quite plain muslin; either a low body matching the dress is worn with these, or one of trimmed nainsook. With white bodies a ceinture basque of taffetas is frequently worn; it is made only the height of an ordinary low body, with epaulettes and square basques. Very pretty Turkish vestes, embroidered with gold, are suitable to wear over a white canezou, being of red cachemire embroidered with gold and silk, or of silver cloth lined with rose-colored silk. The cloth or brocart of gold or silver will be used for evening or at home vestes; any dress, even satin or velvet, may be worn with these.

Our list of dresses commences with an extremely rich and elegant visiting dress. A robe of sky-blue taffetas of a very rich texture, round the bottom and up every seam a bias of white satin piped with blue. The body high, but cut in the style of moyensage, is trimmed with a pearl fringe very wide and long. Sash fringed with pearls, and tied behind. An evening dress of pearl grey satin, trimmed round the skirt, a little less than a quarter of a yard from the bottom, with a fringe of white jet and crystal beads; low body, trimmed to match. Over this a skirt of grey tulle, edged with a wreath of pompon roses, and caught up with a tuft of white beads, mixed with small roses. A ball dress of azuline blue tulle in bouillons, separated by rouleaux of blue satin. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with white and pink rhododendrons. The body, trimmed with the same flowers, is cut a la Grecque. A dress of pink watered silk, the dress being cut in scallops, so as to show an under-skirt of white satin, trimmed with a grecque of black lace. The body is of white satin, and trimmed round with crystal fringe, and rouleaux of satin and lace. Ball dress of white tulle, with three skirts trimmed with fringes of amber beads, the top skirt being dotted with flowers in gold. Body richly trimmed with guipure and amber fringe. Robe of white tulle bouillonne; bands of white satin, worked with bright crystal beads, divide the bouillons. Corsage a la Grecque, and caught together at the shoulders by pieces of satin worked with beads. White satin sash, embroidered and fringed with crystals. Ball dress of straw colored satin, covered with a skirt of tulle of the same color, spotted with crystal, and caught up at the side with two bouquets of white hedge roses, mixed with laurel leaves of diamonds. Low body, also trimmed with roses and diamond leaves. Evening dress of pale green satin, embroidered round the bottom and on the train with white satin beads. English lace tunic, caught up with tufts of moss roses. Satin body, with tulle drapery; tufts of roses for epaulets, and on the centre of the body. Toilet:—short skirt of black and white sultane; under-skirt of ponceau alpaca, with a plaited flounce set on with narrow velvet and silver clous; casque of black silk, worked with beads; buttons of oxydized silver. Toilet:—Robe and under-skirt of golden brown poplin; the under-skirt is trimmed with a bias of taffetas of the same shade. The upper-skirt is cut in scallops, with buttons of the star passementerie between. Paletot of the same, scalloped and trimmed to match. Passementerie buttons and cords down the front.

The spring bonnets seem to require very little material, as they are smaller than those of last year. They are, however, much trimmed with flowers, ribbons, bead fringes, etc. The jardiniere ribbon is very much used, and forms a very elegant trimming; it is of white maize straw or black taffetas, the edges broches, with wreaths of small flowers, such as poppies, corn, flowers, daisies, and bachelor's buttons, and small green leaves. This is made either in wide or narrow ribbon—the narrow is much the most used—indeed, many of our principal modistes are using narrow ribbons even for strings. We need scarcely remind our readers that the flowers used for trimmings should invariably correspond with those on the ribbon employed. The chapeau diademe is much in favor; it is composed of a front which is made extremely narrow at the cheeks, the front resembling a bandeau bouffant. The first model in this style was of white silk, covered with white tulle, worked with amber beads; at the side an aigrette of the feathers of the bird of Paradise, and at the top a colored butterfly. The edge had a fringe of amber beads. Strings of white ribbon, with scarf of tulle illusion. Strings of amber beads at the back. Another model of the same shape was of pink tulle bouillonne, edged with white satin; a crystal fringe all round. The left side has a bouquet of moss roses, placed on sprays of lilies of the valley. The strings and guides of narrow white ribbon, bound with pink. A very graceful model, "La Reine Margot," was white tulle trimmed with a fringe of white satin beads. The front trimmed with a butterfly placed on a bouquet of leaves. The chapeau "Andalous," of maize-colored crape mixed with straw, trimmed with strings and guides of jardiniere ribbon and ornaments of straw. At the back a violet escharpe of maize tulle, worked with crystal beads; the edge of the bonnet trimmed with a ball fringe, maize, and crystal. A chapeau of "Marquise" of white tulle bouillone, the edge trimmed with three rows of satin beads; white ribbon strings, and at the side a pink camelia with bright green leaves. A fancy straw bonnet, trimmed with a wreath of wild flowers, and a ribbon to match, with black ground, so arranged as to fall in ends at the side and over the chignon. A pink satin bonnet, with a very flat round crown, had the front of pink tulle bouillonne, and edged with fringe of pearl beads; at the side a white cactus, just tinged with pink. White ribbon strings, covered with others of pink tulle. This same tulle fell on catalane at the back, and was edged with a pearl fringe. Another, partly of fancy straw and partly of tulle, bound with white satin, the front edged with a fringe of amber beads. The ribbon, which matched the beads, was carried across the crown, where it was made into a flat bow, fastened by a tuft of tea-roses, guides hanging at the back. A "Fenella"—that is to say, a bonnet oblong in shape—was of blue crape bouillonne, with rouleaux of white satin and gold beads, and a fringe of sequins all round. Strings of blue ribbon, and, at the sides and back, bows of narrow blue ribbon, with floating ends, on each side of which was a gold crescent.

A New American Leader in Style of Dress—Outdoor Toilets as Seen on the Boulevard—Materials, Color, and Cut—Hats and Jackets—Bonnets, Trimmings, and Summer Straws, Etc.

PARIS, March 29.—Women are now entering on a new period of grace and elegance. Could they not combine both with a wise management of their wardrobes? The following are a few ideas which the love of my sex has inspired:—Let each choose three distinct toilets of the newest style, and have their last season's splendor altered according to the cut now adopted. I shall not pretend to advise three plain, inexpensive toilets, but three of the handsomest that can be had in Paris, and I boldly begin with what I have seen at the Compagnie Lyonnaise. Everybody has heard of Ada Isaacs Menken—she often rides down the Boulevard—and this is one of the toilets she ordered last week. As I have seen her wear it since, I can fully describe it, and I can even say what it cost, for I have had the bill put before me, and Miss Menken thinks her costume cheap.

The walking dress is composed of two skirts, a Garibaldi, loose jacket, and bonnet. The underskirt is the richest Antwerp silk; shade, cornaline. It is gored on the top; a flounce is gathered in from the knee down to the ankle; on this flounces are gathered, a puffing of the same material, cut diamond shape, all around the bottom. Two large diamonds are placed on each width of the flounce.

Over this comes an Antwerp blue silk tunic, gored flat in front and down behind, so as to form two ends, which are tied in a loose bow behind like a towel. The shade is peculiarly beautiful, a porcelain blue; it is fringed all round with the little twisted cord fringe we have since the fall of the first empire used for upholstery; but it is getting all the fashion to adopt it again.

The Garibaldi is plain, and made of cornaline silk; the loose jacket is blue, and has large, open, mediæval sleeves, lined with blue and fringed like the tunic. The diamond puffing and the flounces of the underskirt come below the over tunic in front, and are seen under the loose bow behind.

The bonnet is made of nothing but leaves, corresponding with the underskirt, bronzed over, and little blue flowers peep out between. Since Miss Menken has worn this costume, just a week, it has been copied in all shades. Mauve and violet, green and white, blue and grey, are by no means eccentric, nor theatrical, nor horsey, and, if worn with becoming deportment, can be adopted by every one.

I do not advise her Mazeppa costume.

I return to the Boulevard des Capucines. A second toilet there is a white *gaze de chambery*, on which velvet flowers are brocaded, white mauve and purple violets in bouquets, or rich poppies, most delicately tinted on pearl and grey; and a third is a silk muslin, as transparent as a butterfly's wing, on which are fragments of antique broken columns, shaded from light grey to sky blue. It is Pompeian; it is lovely.

These toilets can be trimmed with crossout satin to match, or marabout, white jet and crystal, or even light silk fringe, with pearl drops.

The greatest variety is seen in the cut of over tunics. They are dented and looped up, drawn back or allowed to fall like stiff drapery.

The under-petticoats and jackets must always match.

The only jacket that is not to match is the Breton, which is made of white or scarlet, and patched over with little bits of parti-colored cloth and silk braid work. The black cashmere streaming with jet is still very fashionable.

Leaves and enamelled glass flowers are the great feature on bonnets. Some of the prettiest straws are worked with yellow beads, and trimmed with blue; they have a low crown, and straw aigrette on the side.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY!

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests,
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 19] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,

Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and friends, that in consequence of her

Constantly Increasing Business,

She has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM

STILL MORE
ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS.
To this end, and
AT GREAT COST,
She has entirely
REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND REFITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,
In every part.
A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM
OF
MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,
And altogether
UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY.
Has been fitted up in a style
REGARDLESS OF COST,
To ensure
THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS,
And enable her to display advantageously
THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS
Which she begs to state, will this season
SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS.
She having added such
PECULIAR FACILITIES
To those already possessed, as to enable her to personally select only
SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,
As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to her
ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT
AND
GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES
ARE
RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE,
Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable features of
THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.

ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE
of the establishment will be the addition of a

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Especially set apart for the sale of
SILKS, COLLARS, JET JEWELRY,
GLOVES, VEILS, SCARFS,
HANDKFS, CREPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.
This Deparment will be under the especial superintendence and direction of
MR. H. MYERS,
(Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit
MLLE. KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,
Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at
MORE MODERATE RATES
than they can be had elsewhere in the city,
THE MOURNING DEPOT,
heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mlle. Keogh, will also this season be
GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSURPASSED
by any similar establishment in the Union.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
will be received and offered on the arrival of
EVERY STEAMER,

MLLE. KEOGH,
4 11 thstu 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles,
RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.
French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.
Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.
The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.
Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.
All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.
Please give us a call.
Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
329 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

327 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,
Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER
BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.
Would call special attention to their ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN DAILY
NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH FLOWERS,
MARIBEAU FLOWERS,
BRONZE FLOWERS,
BONNET FRAMES,
SILKS, RIBBONS, CRAPES,
ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, ETC.,
STRAW BONNETS,
ENGLISH HATS,
MOURNING BONNETS.

WOOD & CARY,
3 25 2m] NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE.

EMPRESS

INVISIBLE TRAIL

SKIRT.

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.

3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

3 19 3mrp

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT & CO., consisting of JAMES W. SCOTT, A. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, and JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the death of James W. Scott.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing Shirts and furnishing Gentlemen's Goods under the style of J. W. SCOTT & CO., at the old stand, No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

MARY SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM N. JAMES,
JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT.

April 12, 1867. 4 12 6t

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 19 3m

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT,
4 3 1mrp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	80,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cents. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,900	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,155	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,040,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,627 20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	35,922 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $311 16 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	
		41,560 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Ballett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel.	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867.
$2,353,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,006,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $57,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866. $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$3,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1y 23]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White.
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $500,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor of Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YOR
MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A CARD.

The Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,

Is emphatically A HOME COMPANY. It has been in existence THIRTY-ONE YEARS, and has never contested a claim. Its Capital and Assets on the 1st of January, 1867, amounted to

$2,455,355 56.

It combines Mutual Insurance with the security of a Capital. All the insured for whole of life, including those on the ten year plan, participate in the BONUSES of the Company. Its privileges are liberal, its profits absolute, and its premiums moderate.

For Books or Circulars call at the office,

NO. 408 CHESNUT STREET.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, President.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORBIN ROGERS, General Agent. [4 11 thstu*
T. S. CHAMBERLAINE, of No. 283 South NINTH Street, will attend at the Office daily, at 1 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 11]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 18.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 11] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 11] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, of the INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN.
The Steamship EDINBURG will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 24.
Rates of Passage,—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $38—Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
4 11 5t No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, April 27
CITY OF CORK.....Wednesday, May 1
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$35
To London.....115 To London.....40
To Paris.....125 To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $116; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
JAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE

HOLY WEEK.

Holy Wednesday – Maundy Thursday—Good Friday —Holy Saturday.

The Ceremonies, Solemnities, and Traditions Peculiar to the Last Week of Lent.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The religious ceremonies of the last week of Lent, or Holy Week, as it is styled in the Church calendars, are perhaps more impressive than those of any other season of the year. Before the Reformation they were common to the whole Christian world, but since that date they have been mostly restricted to Catholic countries, although by the Protestant Episcopal Church many of them have been preserved, in a somewhat modified form. This great religious season commences on Palm Sunday, and closes with the festival of Easter. The ceremonies and traditions of Palm Sunday were described at length in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday last. This afternoon we give some account of those pertaining to the last four days of the week, known as Holy Wednesday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.

The "Tenebræ" of Holy Week.

After the ceremonies of Palm Sunday, the next noticeable event of the week is the singing of the first *Miserere*, a service which is frequently known as the *Tenebræ*, from the darkness which pervades the sanctuary during its celebration. It consists in the chanting, at the close of the services, of the vulgate version of the 50th Psalm, commencing with the verse "*Miserere mei, Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*"—"Have mercy on me, O God! according to Thy great mercy." The first performance of this ceremony takes place to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at about four o'clock, and it is repeated successively on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, the two following days.

As performed at the great Cathedral of St. Peter at Rome, this is an exquisite musical composition, the accompaniment of the organ and the voices of one of the finest choirs in the world rendering it extremely grand and impressive. At St. Peter's alone has it ever been presented in a manner that was successful without any qualification. The present rendition of it originated on Holy Wednesday, in the year 1519, when the customary service was chanted in a new and entirely unusual manner, the verses being sung alternately in symphony. Various composers afterwards essayed fresh adaptations of the *Miserere*, but for a long time the most successful was that of Gregorio Allegri, a Roman who entered the papal college of singers in 1629. It was finally eclipsed by the composition of Bai; but since 1821 those of Baini, Bai, and Allegri have been sung successively on the three days of *Tenebræ*, the latter two, at times, being blended together. The different verses are sung alternately in harmony and plain chant from the beginning to the end.

The performance of the *Miserere* is accompanied by the following solemn ceremonial:—In addition to the six lights which are always to be found on the altar, a triangular candelabrum supporting fifteen tapers is placed upon the epistle side, the three branches of the candlestick being typical of the Holy Trinity, and the fifteen lights of our Saviour and the Prophets who preceded Him. At the conclusion of the recital of each Psalm, one of the fifteen lights is extinguished; and, finally, during the singing of the *Benedictus*, the lights on the altar and those above the rail are also extinguished, that at the top of the triangular stand alone remaining, to typify our Saviour as the light of the world. The *Benedictus* concluded, the only remaining light is hidden beneath the altar for a time, and during the gloom which then pervades the sanctuary, the solemn service of the *Miserere* is performed. A short prayer follows, and then is heard a rumbling noise, to represent the commotion which all nature underwent at the crucifixion of the Son of God. The extinguishing of the fourteen lights represents the death of the prophets, and that of the other lights on the altar the moral darkness into which the Jews were plunged by the death of Christ; while the candle which typifies our Saviour is not extinguished, but merely hidden for a time, in token of the fact that although His humanity underwent the pains of death, His divinity was not thereby subjected to a similar penalty, but enabled Him to rise again from the dead—to typify which resurrection, the hidden candle is restored to its place on the altar, at the end of the service.

In order to declare more appropriately her concern for the sufferings of the Saviour and the sins of the human race, in the office of the *Tenebræ* the Church lays aside every expression of joy and festivity. Those impressive invocations in which the Lord is sought to open the lips of His people to sing His praise are omitted, as is also the doxology, *Gloria Patri*. The blessing of God upon His people, in the *Dominus vobiscum*, is not asked; nor are the people invited to unite in the penitential prayers, or to express their assent thereto by the customary acclamation of Amen.

In this city, although the *Tenebræ* will be celebrated, especially at the Cathedral, with great solemnity, no attempt is made to chant the version of the *Miserere* in use at St. Peter's, Rome. Neither does the choir participate in the ceremony, as is there done, the entire office being performed at the altar by the students of the Theological Seminary.

Maundy Thursday.

The day before Good Friday, which is properly styled Good Thursday, is generally known as Maundy Thursday, from the distribution of food in baskets, or "maunds." It is likewise in England sometimes designated "Shere Thursday," from a former custom of the priesthood of shearing their hair on that day.

The old-time ceremonies of the day are thus irreverently described by Googe, in his translation of the "Popish Kingdom" of Neogorgius:—

"And here the monks their maundies make with sundry solemn rites,
And signs of great humility, and wondrous pleasant sights.
Each one the other's feet doth wash, and wipe them clean and dry,
With hateful mind and secret fraud, that in their hearts doth lie:
As if that Christ, with His examples, did these things require,
And not to help our brethren here with zeal and free desire:
Each one supplying other's want, in all things that they may,
As He himself a servant made, to serve us every way.
Then straight the loaves do walk, and pots in every place they skink,
Wherewith the holy fathers oft to pleasant damsels drink."

The priesthood of England, prior to the Reformation, were, indeed, zealous observers of the ceremonies peculiar to Maundy Thursday. An old writer, speaking of Cardinal Wolsey, says that in 1530, at Peterborough Abbey, he "made his maund in our Lady's Chapel, having fifty-nine poor men whose feet he washed and kissed; and after he had wiped them, he gave every one of the poor men twelve pence in money, three ells of good canvas to make them shirts, a pair of new shoes, a cast of red herrings, and three white herrings; and one of these had two shillings." The number of poor men selected by the Cardinal on whom to perform this humiliating office, was in correspondence with his years. Nor were the clergy alone in their observance of the day, for it is recorded that, about the same time, the Earl of Northumberland, on Maundy Thursday, gave to as many poor men as he was years of age, and one over, a hooded gown, a linen shirt, a platter of meat, a cup of wine, and a purse of pennies, equal in number to the recipients of his charity; in addition to which miscellaneous gifts were distributed in the name of his countess and sons.

The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor was likewise practised by the sovereigns of England, and was even continued by them after the establishment of the Anglican Church. The ceremony was performed by Queen Elizabeth in person, when in her thirty-ninth year, at the palace of Greenwich, but not until after it had first been performed by the yeomen of the laundry and the sub-Almoner. After washing each foot the Queen, on this occasion, made the sign of the cross above the toes, and then imprinted upon it a royal kiss. A distribution of money, clothes, and eatables followed this act of humiliation. The last time that this ceremony was performed in all its details by an English sovereign was in the reign of James II. By his successor, King William, the ceremony was assigned to the Lord High Almoner, who was frequently an Archbishop, and by him it was performed for many years thereafter. But the ceremony has for a long time past been discontinued, and since the accession of Queen Victoria even the distribution of provisions has been omitted, an additional sum of money being given in their stead. In Austria, however, it is said that the rite is still performed by the Emperor, with the accompaniment of great solemnities.

The Ceremonies of Maundy Thursday at Rome.

At Rome the ceremonies of Maundy Thursday are still kept up with all the circumstance attending them in the olden time.

The blessing of the oils, one of the principal ceremonies, takes place during the performance of the mass at St. Peter's, the Pope, or one of the bishops officiating. Three different kinds of oils are then consecrated. One is the oil of catechumens, used in baptism, in the consecration of churches and altars, in the ordination of priests, and in the coronation of sovereigns of the Catholic faith; another is that used in administering extreme unction to those who are at the point of death; while the third is called the sacred chrism, being compounded of oil and the balm of Gilead or of the West Indies, and is used in confirmation, in the consecration of bishops, patens, and chalices, and in the blessing of bells. On this occasion, it is prescribed in the ritual that, in addition to the customary participants in the celebration of the mass, there shall be present twelve priests, seven deacons, and seven sub-deacons, all of them arrayed in vestments of white. The oil for the sick is brought in by a sub-deacon, and exorcised and blessed by the bishop, who sits before a table facing the altar. The mass then proceeds, two deacons meanwhile bringing in the balm and the oil for the chrism and the catechumens. The balm is first blessed by the bishop, and then mixed with some oil; after which the bishop and the twelve priests breathe over the vessel containing the compound three times, in the form of a cross. The blessing follows, and then the bishop and the twelve priests, each in succession, salute the vessel three times, saying, "Hail, holy Chrism," and afterwards kiss it. In the same manner the oil of catechumens is consecrated.

Another ceremonial is the silencing of the bells in the Sistine Chapel just after the singing of the *Gloria in Excelsis* in the performance of the mass. From that moment until the singing of the same canticle on the morning of Holy Saturday, all the bells in Rome are mute, save at the Papal benediction. As a substitute the schools and hotels employ wooden clappers for the customary signals.

The ceremony of washing the feet is conducted by the Pope in person, attired in plain white, with a red cope and a small white skull-cap. He also walks into the church, instead of being carried, as on Palm and Easter Sundays, as the object of the ceremonies is to typify the humiliation of our Saviour at the Last Supper. About one o'clock, the general papal benediction is pronounced from the balcony over the main entrance to St. Peter's, after which the Holy Father proceeds to the northern transept of the church, which is appropriately draped and embellished for the occasion. As he is about to seat himself in his chair of state, thirteen bishops enter, dressed in white, with high caps. Twelve of these represent the Apostles whose feet were washed by Christ, and the thirteenth an angel who is said to have appeared to Gregory the Great, while in the performance of an act of charity. These bishops are seated on a high bench along the west wall of the church, and after the singing and the reading of passages of Scripture, the Pope proceeds to wash their feet. His cope is replaced by an embroidered apron, and a towel is fastened to his waist. He then slightly washes and kisses the feet of the thirteen bishops, presenting each of them afterwards with a towel and a nosegay. The Pope then washes his hands, resumes his red cope, and is ready for the next act of humiliation.

This consists in his serving the thirteen bishops at table in a large room above the portico. He is assisted in this by several prelates, but with his own hand helps them to the dishes and pours out their water and wine.

Besides the washing of the feet of the thirteen bishops by the Pope in person, there is an establishment in one of the most populous quarters of Rome called the *Trinita de' Pellegrini*, to which are admitted, for a similar purpose, all poor persons coming from a greater distance than sixty miles, and who also bring with them a certificate from their bishop. The ceremony takes place on the evening of Maundy Thursday, the men being admitted to one apartment and the women to another; ladies of distinction performing the act of humiliation in the latter, in the place of the gentlemen belonging to a certain charitable fraternity who officiate in the former. Although the so-called pilgrims who undergo this ceremony are generally very poor, and as ragged in appearance as the beggars in the streets of Rome, it will be observed by a spectator that their feet have already been subjected to a cleansing process, and the ceremony is not quite so obnoxious to a sensitive person as it might otherwise be. The operation is repeated again on the evenings of Good Friday and Holy Saturday, the pilgrims meanwhile being hospitably entertained, and dismissed at the end with small presents of money.

A noticeable feature of St. Peter's on this day is the great number of priests sitting in confessionals, and ready to grant absolution to all who come to them. For the purpose of granting absolution for those sins which are beyond the sphere of the ordinary confession, the grand Cardinal Penitentiary likewise sits during the afternoon.

The ceremonies at the great Cathedral are concluded with the chanting of the *Miserere*, the stripping of all the altars, and the extinguishing of the hundred lamps which usually burn around the tomb of St. Peter, when a general gloom pervades the monstrous church.

The Observance of Maundy Thursday in the City.

Maundy Thursday will be observed at the Cathedral in this city with all the solemnities attending it at Rome, as far as is possible. The Right Rev. Bishop Wood will officiate in person, assisted by the twelve priests, seven deacons, and seven sub-deacons, as required by the ritual. A general invitation is likewise extended to all the clergymen in the diocese to attend the ceremonies, but many of them will find it impossible to comply, on account of the peculiar services which take place in their own churches.

A solemn pontifical high mass will be celebrated at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, during which two hosts will be consecrated, one being reserved for the next day, when there is no consecration. This reserved host is placed in a separate chalice, and carried in solemn procession, with the accompaniment of blazing lights and fuming censers, to a side altar, called the repository, which is adorned with lights, ornaments, rare flowers, and sweet-smelling plants. The repositories in the different churches in which the reserved host is placed are visited during the day by great numbers of people, who go from church to church for that purpose. The consecration of the holy oils, and the washing of the feet of a number of persons selected for the purpose, will be performed by the Right Rev. Bishop, in the manner already described. So, also, the altars are divested of their ornaments, and the bells are rung during the *Gloria in Excelsis*, but from that moment are silent until the same hour on Holy Saturday.

Good Friday

is a holy day which is still quite as much respected in Protestant as in Catholic countries. In England, on this day, as on Christmas, all business is suspended, and services are held in the Established churches, with more than the customary solemnities. Prior to the Reformation it was the custom for two priests to bear around the altar, with doleful chants, a dressed image of the Saviour, mounted on a crucifix. It was then placed tenderly on the ground, and the priests in succession threw themselves beside it, and kissed its hands and feet, with sighs and tears. Then the people, each one bringing a small gift, as grain or eggs, came to worship the representation of the dead Saviour; after which the image was buried, along with the "singing bread," in the glare of torches and the fumes of incense, the grave being subsequently strewed with flowers. On this day, also, the king was accustomed to bless a number of rings, which were distributed among the people, by whom they were regarded as possessing the power to cure the cramp. This ceremony is supposed to have originated in the fact that for many years a ring belonging to Edward the Confessor, which was believed to possess a similar efficacy, was preserved in Westminster Abbey.

The most prominent of the present popular observances of the day in England is the eating of hot cross-buns. This is supposed to have originated in the superstition which prevailed from the earliest times, that bread baked on Good Friday and kept throughout the ensuing year was a certain cure, when grated in water, for almost any complaint, and particularly for the diarrhœa. These hot cross-buns are hawked about the streets during the livelong day, with the accompanying cry of

"One a penny, buns;
Two a penny, buns;
One a penny, two a penny—
Hot cross-buns!"

The hot cross-bun is unknown on the continent of Europe in connection with Good Friday, but in this country it is frequently encountered on the table, although never hawked about the streets.

At Rome Good Friday is religiously observed in the same solemn manner as Maundy Thursday. The Sistine Chapel has a look of gloomy grandeur, resulting from the desolation of the altars and papal throne. The cardinals wear purple mourning dresses, the bishops black stockings, while the customary rings are discarded by both. The Pope, who is attired in a red cope, omits his blessing, and, taking off his shoes, approaches a crucifix partially unveiled, giving it the homage of a kiss. After the chanting of the last *Miserere* in the Sistine Chapel, the Holy Father, accompanied by the cardinals and other clergy, proceeds to St. Peter's, in order to venerate the relics of the True Cross, the Lance, and the *Volto Santo*. But, excepting the silence of the bells, everything without the churches goes on as usual in the way of business and pleasure-seeking.

The services at the Cathedral in this city begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and, as at Rome, are invested with great solemnity. The celebrants of the mass, attired in black vestments, and without lights or incense, prostrate themselves before the altar, which the acolytes cover with a linen cloth. During the celebration of the mass, no lights are used, as on other occasions, nor is the blessing asked or the Book imprinted with a kiss. After the prayers the bishop puts off his vestment, and taking a veiled cross from the altar, uncovers the top of it, at the epistle corner, singing, "*Ecce lignum Crucis*"—"Behold the wood of the cross." He then goes to the right side of the altar, where he uncovers the right arm of the cross, making the same exclamation; and proceeding thence to the middle of the altar, the entire cross is uncovered, and the *Ecce lignum* repeated, as before. The cross is then placed before the altar, where it is adored by bishop, clergymen, and people in turn, each one kneeling thrice upon both knees and kissing the feet of the crucifix. This ceremony is accompanied and followed by alternate chants from the opposite sides of the choir. When the adoration is almost finished the candles on the altar are lighted, and at its conclusion the cross is restored to its place. A procession then passes to the repository, in which was placed the host consecrated on the previous day, which is brought back in the same manner in which it was carried there. Placed again on the altar, the host is fumed with incense, as well as the altar; and, after some other ceremonials, it is elevated so that all the people may behold it. Other ceremonies, to describe which in detail we have neither space nor time, follow, and the services are concluded as on the previous day.

Holy Saturday

is the close of the Lenten season, and, in some of the services peculiar to it, partakes of the joy and festivity of Easter Sunday. At Rome, and elsewhere in Catholic countries, the altars are again clothed with their ornaments, and again the bells ring out, after a silence of two full days. The kindling and blessing of the "new fire" and paschal candle, at Rome, is attended with much ceremony. At the beginning of the mass, the chief sacristan strikes a fire by means of a flint, with which, having blessed it, he lights a triple candle, to signify the light of Christ and that the faith of the blessed Trinity proceeds from His resurrection from the dead. A quantity of water for baptism is likewise blessed, together with five grains of incense. These last are affixed to the paschal candle, as it is called, representing the body of Christ, the grains of incense being typical of the aromatic spices wherewith His body was embalmed in the sepulchre. The paschal candle is lighted from the new fire, to typify His resurrection; and afterwards all the lamps and candles are lighted, to signify that the resurrection of the Head of the Church will be followed by that of all the members. It was formerly the custom in Rome to relight all the fires in the city from the new or holy fire, but this ceremony is no longer continued.

After the services, the Cardinal Vicar proceeds to the baptistry of St. Peter's, where he blesses and exorcises the water for baptism, sprinkling a portion of it on the people. The ordination of priests and deacons is afterwards performed, and the rite of baptism administered to the catechumens, or recent professors of Christianity. Previous to this last ceremony, the baptismal font is blessed in an impressive and mysterious manner. The water therein is divided in the form of a cross; it is touched with the hand, a prayer being uttered that it may be freed from the influences of all evil spirits; the sign of the cross is then made upon it three times, as a blessing in the name of the Holy Trinity; portions of it are thrown towards the four quarters of the world, to signify that the grace of baptism extends to all alike; it is breathed upon three times in the form of the cross, that it may be infused with the Holy Spirit; the paschal candle is dipped into it three times, with the accompanying prayer that the Holy Ghost may descend upon it, as upon the waters of Jordan at the baptism of Christ; and finally holy oil and chrism are commingled with it, to signify that those who receive the rite of baptism are consecrated to God and have imparted to them the strength to wrestle with and overcome all the enemies of the soul.

At the Cathedral in this city, the services of the day begin at 8 o'clock in the morning. The ceremonies just described are observed, and then the litany and the mass are sung. During the singing of the litany, which is performed by two chanters in the middle of the choir, and afterwards repeated by both sides, the officials lie prostrate before the altar, and all the others present kneel. At the reading of the gospel incense is used, to represent the perfumes carried to the sepulchre of Christ by the women; but no lights are carried, as at other times, and the creed is omitted, because the friends and followers of Christ did not yet believe in His resurrection. The offertory, the kiss of peace, and the antiphon or communion, are likewise omitted, because the eucharist was not partaken of at this mass by the faithful, who waited until Easter Sunday.

The services on this day, as well as on Easter Sunday, are concluded with the following anthem:—

"O Queen of heaven! rejoice, alleluia;
"For he, whom thou didst deserve to bear, alleluia;
"Is risen again, as he said, alleluia.
"Pray for us to God, alleluia.
"Rejoice and be glad, O Virgin Mary, alleluia.
"Because our Lord is truly risen, alleluia."

JUST OPENED,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

NOVELTIES

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

SPRING UNDERWEAR,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

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The subscribers are now prepared to receive and execute promptly, orders from the TOWN OR COUNTRY for any of the following description of

WINDOW SHADES

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GOLD BORDER,
GOTHIC,
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TRANSPARENT,
WHITE LINEN,
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Made and put up to order at short notice, with Gold or Colored Letters of every variety, hung with HARTSHORNE'S SELF-ACTING SPRING ROLLER.

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4 5 10trp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNITURE REDUCED!

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material consistent with the production of

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuthlm6p

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET

BEDDING

AND

Feather Warehouse,

TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
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N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2 stuths6mp

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE, NEAR VINE ST.

3 23uths rp J. G. FULLER.

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COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6'50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6'75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1148. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Phillip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

April 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a large and desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 13 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 18, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Embracing full lines white cambrics, Bishop's lawns, Nainsook and tape checks, satin stripes, and India twills, of a favorite importation.

3000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Full lines ⅜ and ½ plain, fancy, hemstitched, and hemmed linen cambric handkerchiefs, fresh goods, of a very favorite make.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 12 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

April 19, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, list, cottage and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 13 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF GERMAN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
On Friday,

April 19, by catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, by order of Mr. F. W. REIMER,

25,000 dozen German hosiery.

10,000 dozen gloves and gauntlets, of the choicest qualities and styles, viz.:—

10,000 dozen ladies' white cotton hose, from medium to the finest and best regular made goods imported.

5,000 dozen ladies' brown, mixed, slate, and black cotton hose, from the lowest to the best regular made goods.

5,000 dozen misses', boys', and children's, white, brown, mixed, and fancy cotton hose, ⅝ and ¾ hose, a full assortment of prices, styles, and sizes.

5,000 dozen gentlemen's brown, white, mixed, fancy and French mixed half hose, of every price and style, from the lowest quality to the finest regular made goods.

10,000 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, misses', and boys' Berlin, lisle, cotton, and silk mixture gloves and gauntlets, comprising one of the largest and most complete assortments of summer goods ever offered. [4 15 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 22, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons. [4 16 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 1230 N. Broad street.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE,
Rich Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1230 N. Broad street, by catalogue, elegant rosewood Chamber Suit, handsome walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, do. do. Buffet Sideboards, large and elegant Hall Table and Hat Stand, very elegant Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc. [4 13 3t

Sale at No. 446 N. Fifth Street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

17th inst., at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 446 N. Fifth street, the entire superior household furniture, fine Brussels and other carpets, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc., of a gentleman leaving the city.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. it

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 WALNUT Street.

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REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

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1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 22, will include—
NORTH BROAD STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, and extra conveniences, No. 1811 North Broad street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Christian Stikel, deceased.—Two-story brick dwelling, S. W. corner Twenty-third and Jefferson streets.

Same Estate.—Two-story brick dwelling, N. W. corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.

Handsome brick residence, with 20 feet side yard, No. 1221 Race street. Lot 40x100 feet to a 20 feet street.

Two two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 232 and 234 Spruce street.

WEST SPRUCE STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, No. 2118 Spruce street.

Two three-story brick dwellings, No. 802 South Fourth street, through to Weccacoe street.

Three-story brick residence, No. 513 Pine street.

VINE STREET.—Lot 36x125 feet, through to Pearl street, with brick building and office, Nos. 1707 and 1709 Vine street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.
Of the importation of
Messrs. B. DIAMOND & CO.
by catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday morning,
April 17, commencing at 10 o'clock.
Included will be found, viz.:—

FRENCH FANS, a full line in linen, silk, feather, wood, in 100 different and newest styles, being the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this city.

PALM FANS, also 50 cases palm fans, in original cases.

BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, also Paris dress cloak, mantilla, and bonnet trimmings, in jet, crystal and amber. Jet and crystal gimps.

NOUVEANTES, just arrived from Paris, comprising newest styles for spring sales.

NOTIONS, POCKET WALLETS, ETC.

Also an invoice of fine imported travelling-bags, pocket-wallets, etc.

Also jet sets earrings, chains, and rings; hair, nail, and tooth-brushes; dressing and pocket-combs; ladies' silk scarfs, skirt facings, etc.

KID GLOVES AND LACE MITTS.

500 dozen ladies' superior quality Paris kid gloves; ladies' and misses' Paris lace mitts, a full invoice for first-class sales.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Also an invoice fine silk sun umbrellas, new style parasols, gingham umbrellas, etc.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, AND 1200 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., ETC.
Also, on Wednesday, 17th instant—
WHITE GOODS,

2000 pieces, comprising a full line all qualities cambrics, jaconets, soft finish nainsooks, Swiss mulls, India mull, bishop and Victoria lawns, plaid and stripe cambrics, jaconets, nainsooks, etc.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.

Also ladies' ⅞ linen cambric hdkfs., all qualities.
Gents' ¾ and ⅞ linen cambric hdkfs., do.
Ladies' ⅞ hemstitched linen cambric hdkfs., do.
Gents' ¾ and ⅞ hemmed and hemstitched do.
Gents' ¾ and ⅞ colored border do.

Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale. [4 15 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 800 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BOHEMIAN GLASS AND FRENCH CHINA WARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,
Of the importation and by order of
MESSRS. KITTEL, KLENGENBERG & CO., NEW YORK,

By catalogue, on Thursday, April 18, at 10 o'clock.

This sale will comprise a full and very attractive assortment of entirely new goods, now landing from steamers, imported by the above firm for first-class city retail sales, and will be found well worthy the special attention of city and country retail and jobbing trade.

Included in sale on Thursday will be found, viz.:—

Cut and engraved and ruby polish champagnes, wines, and liquors; cut and engraved and ruby decanters; wine bottles; wine and liquor sets, etc.; glass and China mugs; terra cotta and China tea sets; terra cotta and China spoons; China and Bohemian vases, in great variety; rich French toilet sets, etc.

100 LOTS SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Also, on Thursday, 100 lots extra treble silver-plated tea sets; breakfast and dinner castors; butter dishes; cake, fruit, and card baskets; ice and cream pitchers; pickle and olive stands; cups and goblets; tea, table, and dessert spoons and forks, etc.

Arranged in lots to suit the trade, comprising a large and full assortment of the newest styles, all of a well-known make, and all plated on pure white metal.

Open for examination, with catalogues, on Wednesday, 17th inst. [4 15 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 tf

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We will shortly hold a large special sale of elegant French Bronze Groups and Figures, Twenty-one Day Clocks, Alabaster Vases and Ornaments, French China Vases, etc. etc., all the importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers (late Vito Viti & Sons). Particulars in future advertisements.

4 15 tf B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY, manufactured by JAMES DIXON & SONS, and other celebrated Sheffield Manufacturers.

B. SCOTT, Jr. will sell by auction, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, an elegant assortment of best quality Patent Electro Silver Ware, Ivory Table and Pocket Cutlery. The plated ware consists of gold-lined tea and coffee services, kettles, and stands to match, with and without lamps; card receivers, fruit stands, wine sets, 4, 5, and 6 bottled diaper and breakfast castors; syrup pitchers, teapot stands, dish covers, entree dishes, with movable handles, forming eight epergnes, cake-baskets, round and oval trays, from 10 to 22 inches; toast racks, egg frames, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc.

Also cases of cutlery, containing 50 pieces; dessert cases, 24 pieces, in pearl, ivory, and plated handle; fish carvers, etc.

Also presentation cases for children, lined with velvet, in morocco cases: spoons and forks in beaded, plain, and king's patterns, etc.

Full particulars in catalogues. [4 13 4t

AMERICAN AND MODERN PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
April 18 and 19,

At the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, to close invoices, a collection of Modern Paintings of classical and pleasing subjects, together with a number of finely framed imported chromos and engravings, etc. Sale positive [4 13 3t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

We have just received from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, manufacturers, Spring Street Works, Sheffield, England, a large consignment of his superior Plated Ware and Cutlery, and will sell by auction, at our Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street,

On Wednesday Morning,

April 17, at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of tea and coffee services, six pieces, with three pieces gold lined; kettles and stands to match, salvers, cake and card baskets, dinner and breakfast castors, toast racks, gold lined drinking cups and spoon holders, wine sets, syrup pitchers and trays, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, entree dishes, dish covers, etc.

Also, cases of Cutlery, containing full sets of dinner and dessert knives and forks, fish carvers in morocco cases, butter knives, spoons and forks in plain, kings' and beaded patterns, etc.

Full particulars in catalogues. [4 15 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut Street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [4 16 3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC., AT THE EXCHANGE,
On Friday,

April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.

240 shares Pioneer Gold Company.

3240 shares McCrea Oil Company, of Pittsburg.

GERMANTOWN—East Logan street, or Fisher's lane, Germantown, two very desirable Building Lots, 69 by 125, and 61 by 125.

HAMILTON STREET—No. 2513, neat two-story Stone Residence, 15 feet by 60 feet 4 inches.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Nos. 2208 and 2214, two three-story Brick Dwellings, each 16 by 76 feet.

GREEN STREET—No. 1925, handsome four-story modern Residence, with all the modern conveniences, 21 feet front by 120 feet deep.

Sale at No. 1400 North Ninth Street.
TWO STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Built by FABER, of Pittsburg.
On Wednesday Morning,

April 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the shop of Saurman & Tobin, No. 1400 N. Ninth street, two steam engines and boilers, built by Faber, of Pittsburg; six (6) inch cylinder, twenty-four (24) inch stroke, with hot and cold water pumps attached. One engine and boiler is new. They are rated at 12-horse power each. [4 11 5t

May be examined any time previous to sale.

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JA